

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION



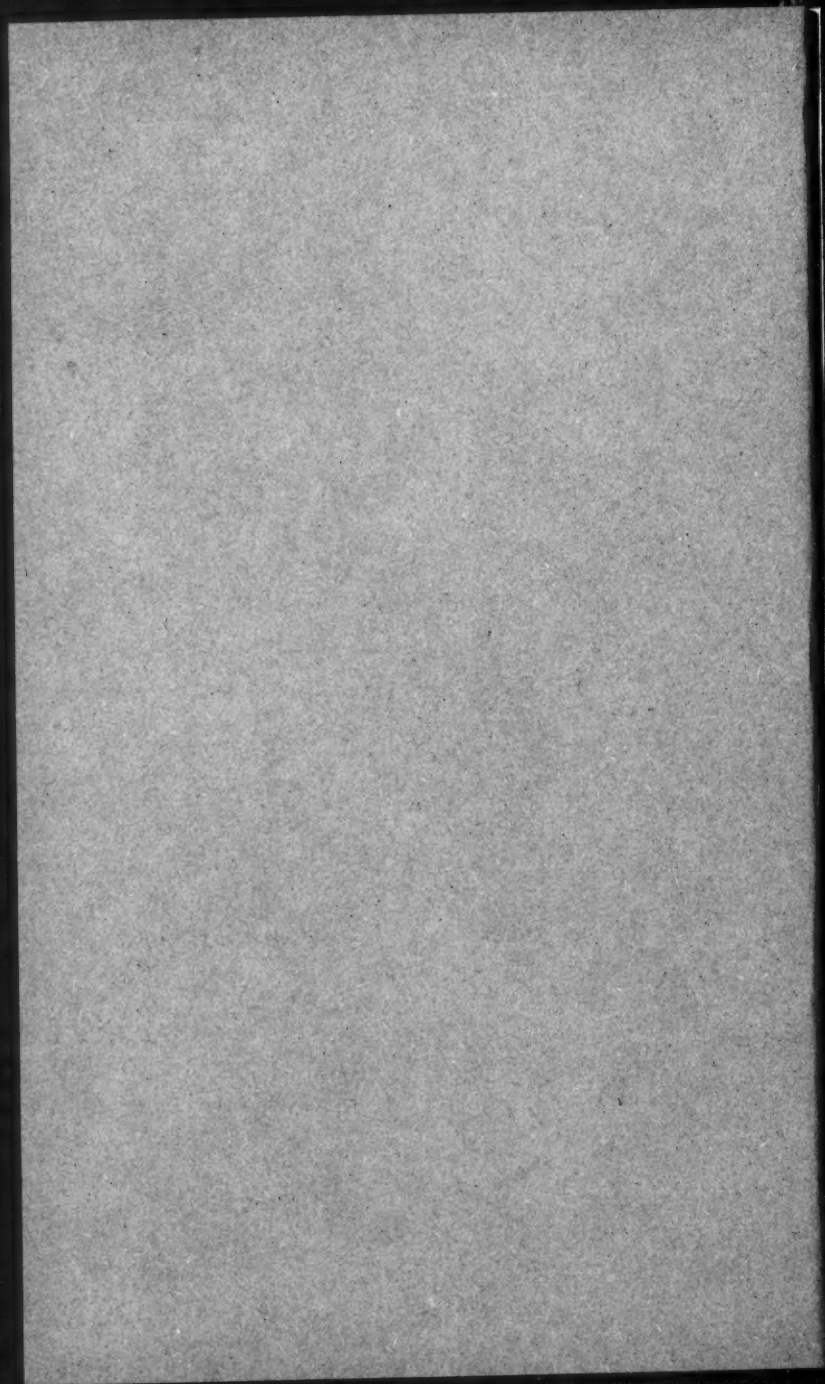
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LIBRARY SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

Edited by

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CHAUCER HOUSE, MALET PLACE, LONDON, W.C.1

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PHILOSOPHY AND HISTORY OF LIBRARIANSHIP

2042 A Backward Glance

William Lowndes

Librarian, August 1952, XLI: 8, 165—166.

Some extracts, with comments, from *Book Lore* of 1887 relating to (i) the Free Libraries Acts, (ii) the novel in the public library, and (iii) the Annual Conference of the Library Association in Birmingham, 1887.

W.J.M.

2043 An 1820 Settler Circulating Library at Glen Lynden, Eastern Province

F. G. van der Riet

S. Afr. Bib., April 1952, XIX: 4, 99—102. Facsimile.

Thomas Pringle, poet, author, journalist, and one-time sub-librarian of the South African Public Library, in 1834 referred to the settlers of Glen Lynden as having "a well-selected subscription library of about 400 volumes." It is believed that Pringle himself assembled the nucleus of the collection, part of which still exists and is housed in the Rhodes University Library.

D.R.

2044 O Trwale Wartosci w Nauce

[On permanent values in science and learning, with special reference to bibliology]

Kazimierz Budzyk

Przegląd Biblioteczny (Poland), 1952, XX: 1, 26—40.

The author examines the theoretical problems of library science (bibliology) from the standpoint exposed by J. Stalin in his linguistic statements. Science and the humanities should in principle form part of the fundamentals and represent permanent values. If controlled by reactionary classes, science and learning lose their permanent values and can only form part of a changing and temporary superstructure. The author tries to define the place of bibliology which belongs partly to science and technology (*e.g.* problems of book production, mechanical devices in information services, etc.) and partly to the humanities. He advocates the view that the scientific method used by scientists should be applied to bibliology.

M.L.D.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

(See also Abstract No. 2216)

2045 The Library Association : a Symposium

Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc., 1952, 85—97.

W. A. Munford describes the work of the membership committee. F. G. B. Hutchings outlines the history and development of the syllabus for examinations; the growth of professional training; and the administration of examinations today. E. Alan Baker outlines the work of the Library Research Committee. Duncan Gray describes the work of the Archives Committee and the nature and custody of archives. W. B. Stevenson describes the principal publications of the Library Association, and the work of the Library and Information Service at Chaucer House. Charles Nowell describes the work of the Executive Committee.

S.M.A.

2046 Lampadephoria : or the progress of the County Libraries Section

F. E. Cook

Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc., 1952, 29—37.

The beginning of the County Libraries Section was in 1920, and it became a section of the Library Association in 1927. Standards of service have been its main consideration. Expenditure since 1935 has increased eightfold, though county libraries spend only an average of 2s. 8d. per inhabitant, while municipal libraries spend 4s. 3½d. Two books per inhabitant should be provided in rural areas, and 1½ books per inhabitant in urban areas. The Section's publications include book lists and reader's guides. The first week-end school was held in 1938. Many difficulties are due to County Libraries' subordination to Education Committees. More subject specialists are needed.

S.M.A.

2047 The Medical Section and its Work

W. J. Bishop

Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc., 1952, 12—16. Bibliog.

The origin in 1947, and development of the Medical Section of the Library Association are described. An Exchange Service redistributes unwanted or duplicate books and periodicals.

S.M.A.

2048 Small beginnings : the University and Research Section, 1928—1952

A. C. Townsend

Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc., 1952, 55—61.

The history of the University and Research Section of the Library Association is described. Periodic visits are made to

different university towns, and an annual weekend conference is held. In 1948 a separate Medical Section was formed, and in 1950 the Reference and Special Libraries Section was formed. A journal of high standard with emphasis on books and bibliography should be published.

S.M.A.

2049 The Youth Libraries Section: five years of progress

Eileen H. Colwell

Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc., 1952, 21—22.

The Youth Libraries Section was formed in 1947. Reports on the recruitment of staff, and on the training and qualifications of youth librarians have been compiled.

S.M.A.

2050 The A.A.L.: An Antidote to Complacency

W. Tynemouth

Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc., 1952, 47—54.

The Association of Assistant Librarians, through Divisional meetings, aims to inform, instruct, and inspire assistants still undergoing professional development. It provides a programme of educational instruction by means of correspondence courses and revision schools. Text books are published. The film *Index to Progress* has been produced. The official journal is the *Library Assistant*. In default of national standards, professional education and exchange of ideas are the best agency for the good of library services. Teaching libraries would be of greater value than library schools. Wastage of staff is a problem which should be faced by authorities and the profession. Human factors should be considered in relation to work to be done.

S.M.A.

2051 Ontario Library Association, the second quarter century, 1926—1951.

Ontario Lib. Rev., May 1952, Part 2.

A special number to commemorate the 50th annual conference in 1952.

D.R.

2052 State Library Associations in the Southeast

Mary Edna Anders

Southeastern Librarian, Spring 1952, II: 1, 7—24.

A detailed study of the history, development and work of the nine-state region of the Southeastern Library Association covering Alabama, Florida, Florida (Negro), Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Carolina (Negro), South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

W.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

(See also Abstracts Nos. 2050, 2102, 2140)

2053 *Modification à la loi sur les bibliothèques publiques*

[A modification in public library law]

Cahiers, March 1952, VI: 3, 31—32.

Under a Belgian law of 1921 exemption from a qualifying examination in librarianship is allowed to public librarians who hold a higher teacher's diploma. It is proposed to extend this exemption to holders of all teaching qualifications.

M.C.F.

2054 *Zur Bibliothekarischen Fachausbildung in der Tschechoslowakei nach 1945*

[On the education of librarians in Czechoslovakia since 1945]

Walter Kral

Z.f.B., March—April 1952, LXVI: 3—4, 100—108.

Three developments since 1945 are: (i) training at the State Librarians' College in Prague (70 students); (ii) courses in librarianship at Prague University; (iii) numerous courses (mostly state-aided) for short-term study, and also for further education of experienced librarians in ideological librarianship. At the State Librarians' College courses are spread over two years. Equal emphasis is given to non-library subjects such as sociology or political education. The State University School of Librarianship is more concerned with the education of special librarians and enabling other candidates to become later "leaders" in large public libraries. Its aim has been to provide a chance for students in other faculties to acquire practical knowledge of librarianship. In 1948 a State Supervisory Body was formed within the Ministry of Information to supervise matters concerned with the problems of librarianship. [Based on communications to *Knihovna* during 1945—48].

R.K.

2055 [Professional Education]

F. A. Sharr

Lib. Asst., June—July 1952, XLV: 6, 82—91.

Professional status is derived from basic functions of book selection, organization and exploitation. In order that libraries may fulfil their purpose, a definition of their social function is required. There have been two stages in library development: (i) the building of book stocks, (ii) technical advance. Techniques are means and do not help in determining the purposes of libraries. Whilst an active role is accepted, its exact nature is not known and consequent indecision is reflected in book selection policies. Most professional education is merely training concerned with facts rather

than principles ; this does not satisfy the needs of a profession. Present examination subjects are satisfactory but require greater emphasis on principles and humanistic approach. Preparation for examinations is greatly hampered by lack of adequate and analytical textbooks and the absence of leading librarians as teachers. Library research is practically non-existent.

E.P.D.

2056 Training for Map Librarianship

Bill M. Woods

Spec. Libs., March 1952, XLIII : 3, 87—88, 102.

Until 1951 there was no course for map librarians in the U.S. ; the University of Illinois Library School has now commenced one. The course is designed for both geography students and librarians and is called " Maps and Cartobibliographic Aids." The first year's syllabus of instruction is given and suggestions for improvement are made.

A.N.

2057 Short List—from the Committee's Viewpoint

A. V. Bishop

Lib. Assn. Rec., August 1952, LIV : 8, 265—266.

(See Abstract No. 1572) Chairman and chief officer pick out three or four candidates for the short list. Before the interview a list of questions is prepared to gain a general picture of each candidate. Pleasantness, poise, neatness, honesty, experience and qualifications, and personality, are required in the candidate. Local candidates are appointed only on merit. Too frequent changing of posts is a mistake.

S.M.A.

LIBRARY SERVICES : GENERAL SURVEYS

2058 Aperçu du programme de l'Unesco en matière de bibliothèques et de bibliographie pour 1952

[Survey of the 1952 Unesco programme for libraries and bibliography]

Cahiers, June 1952, VI : 6, 64—70.

The work of the libraries and documentation division of Unesco here reported falls into three main sections (i) the development of public libraries, (ii) bibliography and documentation (including archives), and (iii) the international centre for the exchange of publications. Projects described include the publishing of manuals and of a new enlarged edition of the Index Bibliographicus, the organization of courses for librarians, and work in the setting up of model libraries and national bibliographical centres.

M.C.F.

2059 Libraries by locomotive

Gloria Huish

Aust. Lib. J., April 1952, I: 4, 88—89.

The Jubilee Art Train last year made an eight months tour of Queensland, carrying 2,000 books and 50 Australian paintings. It visited 99 towns and was inspected by 112,000 people. Its purpose was to commemorate advances made in library development in Queensland, to illustrate new techniques, and to provide a pattern for future library development.

E.J.

2060 Répertoire des biens culturels irremplaçables et importants

[List of irreplaceable and important items of cultural value]

J. Helbig

Cahiers, June 1952, VI: 6, 74—76.

A brief note on a Belgian governmental scheme for listing and classifying works of art, archives, books, manuscripts and scientific and cultural museum collections as a preliminary step to a national security plan.

M.C.F.

2061 Les Expositions dans les bibliothèques en 1951

[Exhibitions held in libraries in 1951]

Jacques Lethève

A.B.C.D., January—February 1952: 5, 128—132.

Descriptions of some of the many exhibitions held in French libraries in 1951 emphasize the growing prestige of the library as an active cultural influence in France.

M.C.F.

2062 Rapido sguardo alle Biblioteche d'Italia e di fuori

[A quick glimpse of libraries in Italy and abroad]

Nella Santovito Vichi

Parola, March—April 1952, XXXV: 3—4, 93—99.

Contains a useful outline of the main libraries of Italy with brief indication of their histories and special scope. There is also a brief historical sketch of the Popular and Scholastic library which is Italy's nearest approach to the public lending library.

F.S.S.

2063 Books are basic beyond the Bosphorus

Lawrence S. Thompson

A.L.A. Bull., June 1952, XLVI: 6, 193—195. Photo.

A brief sketch of recent developments in librarianship in Turkey including the re-organization of the manuscripts libraries in Istanbul and the commencement of a union catalogue, the formation of the

Turkish Library Association and the beginning of a professional and bibliographical literature. The Turkish National Library was founded in 1948. A nucleus of a good public library exists in Istanbul, otherwise there are very few free circulating libraries in the Near East. Professional training is under way in co-operation with the Ministry of Education. Educators are keen to establish library services for youth. The situation in university and special libraries is unsatisfactory. There are few trained personnel, no academic rank, little prestige and low salaries.

W.

2064 Organizacja Bibliotek w Związku Radzieckim

[Organization of library network in the U.S.S.R.]

Wanda Michalska

Przegląd Biblioteczny (Poland), 1951, XIX : 3—4, 191—224.

The author traces the history of Russian libraries from the time of Peter the Great. Until 1918, users of libraries were limited to scholars, and it has taken years to build up a national library network to satisfy the various needs of the multilingual population of the U.S.S.R. Organizers of the library movement have followed closely Lenin's statement that library activities cannot be apolitical and must comply with the general policy of the Communist Party. In recent years the importance of reading political and technical books, and books on current problems has been emphasized. All library workers are expected to collaborate in the realization of the Five Year Plans, to further the progress of science and technical education, especially self-education, and to help readers learn the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The author describes libraries in the U.S.S.R., giving details of their character, size, users, general statistics, and gives a description of activities in particular groups of libraries. A section is devoted to the organization of library schools, courses and refresher courses.

M.L.D.

2065 Federal Library Bill

H. F. B.

Lib. Occ., March 1952, XVII : 5, 145.

A Bill which has been laid before Congress, aims at improvement of services, especially in rural areas. Funds are to be allotted by the Federal government to the State library or other central body in each state and not to individual libraries; the grant must be matched by a similar amount from the State itself. Although specific safeguards against "federal interference" are included in the Bill, it has many opponents in the individual states.

A.N.

2066 A Bibliographical tour of Western Europe

A. M. Lewin Robinson

S. Afr. Bib., July 1952, XX: 1, 7—13.

Brief notes on libraries visited at Geneva, Bern, Paris, Brussels, Tervueren, the Hague, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen and Aarhus.

E.S.W.

LIBRARY CO-OPERATION

2067 Le financement des échanges de publications internationales

[Financing the international exchange of publications]

V. Gelders

Cahiers, March 1952, VI: 3, 25—26.

The cost of the free distribution of publications abroad is one which learned societies of international scope can often ill afford to bear. In view of the high cultural value of this distribution it is suggested that Unesco should make good all or part of the cost to a society. A further suggestion is that learned societies should have the privilege of sending correspondence and publications abroad at inland rates.

M.C.F.

2068 Amerikanische Bibliotheken: Anschaffungspolitik und Zusammenarbeit

[Acquisition policy and co-operation in American libraries]

G. v. Busse

Nach. f. wissen. Bib., May 1952, V: 3, 71—80.

The focal point of acquisition policy in American libraries is the Library of Congress, which is not only the national library but also a central body serving libraries throughout the country, *e.g.* central cataloguing, the mission sent to Europe to secure copies of wartime publications of enemy countries. Before the war there was little regular co-operation except in a few university libraries. The Farmington plan represents a revolutionary step depending on the voluntary co-operation of a large number of important libraries. It does not ensure complete coverage of foreign literature, one disadvantage of the system of acquisition through the book trade being that material published privately is not received. Exchanges between libraries form another important source of acquisitions, especially of periodical literature. In this field the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian Institution have their own fairly clearly

defined fields, but valuable work is being done by the U.S. Book Exchange, an organization set up originally for the exchange of duplicates but which now undertakes to establish regular exchange arrangements between libraries.

K.G.

NATIONAL AND GOVERNMENTAL LIBRARIES

(See also Abstracts Nos. 2218—20)

2069 **Reformer i Det kgl. Bibliotek**

[Reforms in the Danish Royal Library]

Palle Birklund and Henning Einersen

Bogens Verden 1952, XXXIV: 4, 153—161.

A new cataloguing policy has been adopted by the Royal Danish Library starting with books printed in 1950. Three slips are made out for each book, one of which, furnished with certain columns, goes with the book through all its processes. A single cataloguing slip is made out and the necessary number of copies multilithed. The cataloguing rules mainly follow the Library of Congress and the A.L.A.'s new rules, but the subject catalogue is "homemade" to suit the needs of the library. All headings are in Danish, English and Latin.

L.L.

2070 **Holkham MSS. acquired for the Nation**

W. O. Hassall

Connoisseur, 1952, CXX: 527, 15—18. Illus.

The British Museum has bought twelve mss. and eighty printed books from the Earl of Leicester's library at Holkham. An exact statement of what has been sold at different times is given. Three Coke Mss. and a manuscript Bible are described in detail, together with other works, *e.g.* a commentary on Roman and Visigothic law in Beneventan script, and a ms. of Cicero containing the Catalinarian and other orations and dating from the time of Charlemagne. The Courtauld and Warburg Institutes have photographs of all the illuminations in a number of selected mss.

D.J.F.

2071 **The restored building of the National Central Library**

R. H. Hill

Lib. Assn. Rec., July 1952, LIV: 7, 221—226. Photos, plans.

The restored National Central Library was formally opened on 20th June, 1952. A brochure prepared for the occasion gives the history of the NCL and its reorganization. The basements, air-conditioned, contain bookstack, strongroom and workshop. Ground floor: two-deck book stacking; workroom for dealing with books

for adult classes. First floor: offices; dispatch; packing room. Second floor: offices for dealing with NCL collections of books; Information Department; Union Catalogue; Catalogue Room fitted with wall cases, and three ranges of catalogue cases down its length. Third floor: Bureau of American Bibliography; South-Eastern Regional Bureau; London Union Catalogue; Russian Union Catalogue. Fourth floor: British National Book Centre. (Brief description, plans and photographs in *Builder*, 4 July 1952, CLXXXIII: 15-20).

S.M.A.

2072 Canada House

Georgina Harper

Ontario Lib. Rev., May 1952, XXXVI: 2, 93-95.

In 1947 a room in Canada House, London, was set aside as a library, and a librarian was appointed. The library contains government publications such as the Canadian House of Commons Debates and the Senate Debates, the Dominion and Provincial Statutes, Departmental reports, publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and publications of the Department of External Affairs. The book collection consists of Canadian reference books and some Canadiana.

D.R.

2073 The Government Library—with special reference to the Library of the Safety-in-Mines Research Establishment

E. B. Smith

Aslib Proc., August 1952, IV: 3, 132-138.

After a brief survey of Government library activity, the S.M.R.E. and its library are described, and routines, methods and services are dealt with in detail. The S.M.R.E. is part of the organization of the Ministry of Fuel and Power, and at the Seventh International Conference of Directors of Mines Safety Research, a paper on information work was included in the programme.

D.J.F.

2074 The National Diet Library

Masakaza Nakai

Ind. Lib., December 1951, VI: 3, 82.

The National Diet Library of Japan was founded in 1948. It has nearly 4m. books in stock. The library consists of a Central Library and 28 branch libraries, some serving government departments and others serving the general public.

A.N.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE LIBRARIES

(See also Abstracts Nos. 2218—19, 2096)

2075 Research in Universities and Library

D. Subrahmanyam

Ind. Lib., December 1951, VI: 3, 69—76.

A discussion of the place of the university in education is followed by a consideration of the part played by the library in a university. Since "existing knowledge is the basis of discovery", the library is essential in the scheme of research. So that it may play this part, the users must be fully trained in the use of its resources: indeed, a student who cannot prepare an accurate bibliography is generally incapable of original work.

A.N.

2076 Whither the General Reference Librarian?

Frances N. Cheney

Southeastern Librarian, Spring 1952, II: 1, 25—34.

A study of a number of reference libraries in colleges and universities in the southern United States indicates that the scope and functions of the reference library are not clearly understood. Much time is spent on non-reference duties, such as the handling of federal and state documents, to the exclusion of work which should be undertaken. There is urgent need for organized instruction of first-year students in the use of the reference library and the methods of obtaining library materials; and for lectures to senior students and graduates on general and special bibliographies and documentation. With the emergence of more subject departments in the future, the preparation of brief bibliographical guides to the subject fields is seen to provide excellent training for the reference librarian. The increased demands for materials through interloan indicate weaknesses in the bookstock and emphasize the need for the reference librarian to play a greater part in book selection for his library.

W.

2077 Starting from scratch

C. B. Freeman

Librarian, August 1952, XLI: 8, 153—155.

The author, the librarian of the Institute of Education, University College of Hull, records his experiences when starting and building up the library, the stock, etc., being practically non-existent. Some problems and decisions regarding stock, catalogues, classification are explained and mention made of the rapid growth of the library necessitating a move to more spacious premises.

W.J.M.

2078 De Leuvense Universiteitsbibliotheek thans

[The Louvain University Library now]

J. F. Vanderheyden

Bibliotheekgids, July—August 1952, XXVIII: 4, 65—70. Illus.

The Louvain University Library, destroyed in 1940, has been rebuilt. Since the walls were spared, there has been no radical change in the plan. The general reading room contains 400 seats and 20,000 reference books are available. The total number of books amounts to 530,000 and periodicals 2,300.

J.v.d.J.

2079 Rola i Zadania Bibliotek Naukowych w Budownictwie Socjalizmu w Naszym Kraju

[National, university and special libraries, and the role they can play in building Socialist Poland]

Andrzej Grodek

Przegląd Biblioteczny (Poland), 1951, XIX: 3—4, 224—242.

Before 1939 libraries were based on the principle of falsely interpreted freedom of science and catered for a limited number of readers. The Six Years Plan, now in operation, includes as one of its targets 100% increase in the number of university students. Librarians should help students in their work, by close co-operation with the teaching staff, study of curricula and lists of suggested reading, supply up to date textbooks in sufficient copies, remove obsolete editions, etc. They should also seek contacts with industry and through up to date information services and the provision of suitable books and periodicals help them in their tasks. A librarian should actively guide readers who in most cases are not adequately acquainted with bibliographical publications.

M.L.D.

2080 Aktualne Zagadnienia z Zakresu Księgozbiorów Naukowych

[Research and special libraries in Poland, their present tasks]

Helena Walterowa

Przegląd Biblioteczny (Poland), 1951, XIX: 3—4, 283—296.

The author draws plans of a large network of research and special libraries supervised by the Central Library of the Academy of Science and Learning (Polska Akademia Nauk) now in organization. She stresses the importance of planning in building up collections of specialized libraries, especially in foreign books and periodicals. Libraries should not only satisfy the needs of readers using its collections but should also seek contacts with industrial establishments, research laboratories, agricultural institutes, etc., following the examples of libraries in the U.S.S.R. The importance of collections of pamphlets, press cuttings, etc. is emphasized.

M.L.D.

2081 The University of California Library at Berkeley

Robert L. Collison

Lib. World, July 1952, LIV : 625, 5—6.

The Library is built round a stack of nine tiers and has four main floors. It contains nearly 2m. volumes and controls 17 branch libraries. Special departments, apart from the main reference library with its dictionary card catalogue, include a Periodicals Room, Map Room, Documents Room, Morrison Library of recreational literature, Business Administration and Economics Library, Newspaper Room, and others, as well as a Library School.

A.H.H.

2082 A New Library Collection at Harvard

Amer. J. Public Health, 1951, XL : 7, 833.

The Richard M. Smith library has been organized at Harvard School of Public Health. It consists of over 800 books and pamphlets on the development and organization of maternal and child health services, particularly in the U.S.A.

D.J.F.

2083 The Development of Library Resources at North Western University

William Jackson

Univ. of Illinois Lib. Sch. Occ. Papers, February 1952, 26, 1—11.

A brief historical survey and a general description of the library service to the 13 schools of this 100 years old university located on two campuses in Evanston and Chicago.

W.P.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

(See also Abstract No. 2079)

2084 Une visite à la bibliothèque Forney

[A visit to the Forney library]

Mme Viaux

Association des Bibliothécaires Français Bulletin d'Informations, June 1952, 8, 2—4.

A description by the librarian of a Parisian library of technology and industrial arts serving workmen and students. The stock of the library includes unique collections of textile patterns, including printed cretonnes (toiles de Jouy), and nineteenth century wall-papers.

M.C.F.

2085 Die heutige Lage der deutschen technischen Bibliotheken

[The present state of German technical libraries]

Lieselotte Bothfeld

Nach. f. wissen. Bib., May 1952, V : 3, 85—96.

Technical libraries in Germany fall into three main categories : technical college libraries, the semi-public libraries of government departments and of technical institutions and associations, and private industrial libraries. All kinds of technical libraries suffered losses of buildings, book stock, and catalogues during the war ; details of these losses are given, and the steps taken towards the rehabilitation of these libraries described.

K.G.

2086 The Co-operative Reference Library

Shiela Scott

Lib. World, July 1952, LIV : 625, 3—5.

The Library was founded in Dublin in 1914 to give Irish co-operators the benefits of co-operative experience throughout the world, particularly in agriculture. It was moved to London in 1924 and administered by the Horace Plunkett Foundation. Today it contains some 12,000 books and a large number of pamphlets on world agricultural co-operation. A Dewey classified catalogue is used. The library acts as an outlier library of the National Central Library. The Foundation has published the *Year Book of Agricultural Co-operation* since 1927 and the library plays an indirect part in many of its research activities.

A.H.H.

2087 The National Film Library

Joan M. Fulford

Lib. Assn. Rec., August 1952, LIV : 8, 263—265. Bibliog.

The National Film Library was started in 1935, as a department of the British Film Institute. Films are selected to provide the best in each category, also representative examples of types likely to interest the historian. The reason for acquisition is always recorded in the catalogue. Cellulose nitrate films, which are highly inflammable, are giving way to acetate films. The classification and cataloguing method used is described.

S.M.A.

2088 The Working of an Industrial Library

Geo. H. Davison

Aslib. Proc., August 1952, IV : 3, 121—131. Illus. Appendices.

An account is given of the library of the United Steel Companies Ltd., Research and Development Department. Staffing, selection and types of material, accessioning, loans and routine methods,

publications and equipment are discussed. An illustration shows the Ozarapid automatic developing machine for photocopying. Future library tools may include "mechanical memories" such as a translator based on the storage of foreign words and their English equivalents in the memory unit of a mathematical machine; and the use of electronic machines for recalling information to be reproduced by loudspeaker, television screen, or automatic typewriter. Appendices list abstracting journals in metallurgy, and translation services.

D.J.F.

2089 Books . . . Borrowed, Lost or Stolen

Irene M. Strieby

Spec. Libs., March 1952, XLIII: 3, 84-86, 94.

A detailed description of methods used to control stock in a number of large technical libraries. Suggestions are made for reducing losses of material within the company; these include simplifying charging system, direct delivery and collection of books by library staff, and provision of as many copies of books as necessary.

A.N.

2090 The Development of the Agency Library

Katharine D. Frankenstein

Spec. Libs., January 1952, XLIII: 1, 7 and 38-40.

The first advertising agency library was apparently established in 1918. There are now about 50 agencies with libraries in the U.S.A. The librarian is usually responsible to the director of research. The stock consists of quick reference books, encyclopaedias and files. To anticipate demand the files are very wide in scope and cover technical data, illustrations, market bulletins, biographical material and competitive advertisements.

A.N.

2091 Publicity and the Advertising Agency Library

Hal Davis

Spec. Libs., January 1952, XLIII: 1, 17-18, 36.

It is important that the library should publicize its activities; and the department to do this is the Publicity section. The best way is to keep them well informed about the material provided by the library for other departments. The Publicity department can often use material which has been rejected by other sections. Once the library has made itself well known and useful to the Publicity department, they, in their turn, will make the library well known to every other department.

A.N.

2092 The Library at *Advertising Age*

Elizabeth Carlson

Spec. Libs., January 1952, XLIII : 1, 22—23, 33.

The librarian has drawn up a manual of instructions on the best sources for answering most queries, and all the staff have been instructed in its use. All outside enquiries for help are answered by the library. The largest single job is the clipping and filing of the week's issue of *Advertising Age*. The articles are cut out and filed alphabetically by subject in 6-in. by 4-in. envelopes.

A.N.

2093 What an Agency Library can do for Copy and Art

James F. Egan

Spec. Libs., January 1952, XLIII : 1, 10—12, 36—37.

A good library can provide the information which is essential for all good copywriting and artwork. It must have (i) a good reference collection ; (ii) up-to-date general information files of clippings, booklets, etc. ; (iii) complete files of competitive advertisements ; (iv) good files on non-competitive advertisements ; (v) a good illustrations collection. All these collections must always be much wider in scope than the agency's immediate needs ; the library must always be ahead of the rest of the agency.

A.N.

2094 The Relation of the Agency Library to Radio and Television

Frederick A. Long

Spec. Libs., January 1952, XLIII : 1, 14—15.

In this advertising field the library is of especial value. The library under consideration circulates a daily bulletin of cuttings, especially press reports on shows. The more unusual material collected includes full details of copyright holders of plays, books and music ; legal information ; case histories of advertising campaigns ; and information on all kinds of contests.

A.N.

2095 The Work of an Agricultural Library

Wilfred J. Plumbe

S. Afr. Bib., July 1952, XX : 1, 17—21.

An agricultural library may be part of a government department of agriculture, a university, or institute or experimental station. It may be separately administered and have its own budget. Service may be limited to the staff of one institution or it may be countrywide or international. Users are research scientists, field officers, farmers and planters. Methods of book selection from a wide field of publications, and the composition of the stock are described. U.D.C.

is the most suitable scheme to use for close classification. It is essential that the staff are highly trained in the subjects covered. To be effective an accessions bulletin to exploit the material received is invaluable. The importance of a photo-copying service is also stressed.

W.

2096 The Medieval Library at Bryn Mawr

Phyllis W. G. Gordan

Papers of Bibliog. Soc. of America, 1952, XLVI: 2, 87—98.

The Marjorie Walter Goodhart Medieval Library at Bryn Mawr (Pennsylvania, U.S.A.) consists of 930 incunabula illustrating medieval thought and education according to the trivium and quadrivium, and is particularly interesting as a demonstration of the type of book which early printers found most appropriate for sale. The collection is not yet completely catalogued.

R.N.L.

2097 Franciscan Library of Ceramics

American Ceramic Society Bulletin, April 1952, XXXI: 4, 149. Illus.

Brief description of activities and stock of the Library.

L.E.D.

2098 Here is a Company Library

Geneva Seybold

Spec. Libs., March 1952, XLIII: 3, 96—98 and 110.

The library of 24,000 books at the Detroit Edison Company was begun in 1914. There are small collections in the medical, legal and research sections. The main library has study rooms, a reference library, a technical file section and a fiction lending library. About half of the 250 periodicals taken are circulated. A punched card system is used for the preparation of route lists; these are reprinted every two or three months. A monthly digest of current information is prepared, translations are frequently undertaken. An extensive file of newspaper clippings is arranged by subject on 8½-in by 11-in. sheets. The technical file section also organizes departmental technical files, and keeps a master subject card catalogue for all departmental files. Five of the eleven members of staff have had professional training.

A.N.

2099 Labour-saving Methods applied to Magazine Circulation

Harvey E. Bumgardner

Spec. Libs., March 1952, XLIII: 3, 92—93 and 102.

Describes the punched card system for keeping issue records of the periodicals loaned used in the library of the Detroit Edison Company.

A.N.

2100 The U.S. Navy Electronics Laboratory Library

William E. Jorgensen

Spec. Libs., Nov. 1951, XLII: 9, 332—333, 356—357.

Each staff member is trained in the work of other departments. Twice-weekly meetings of departmental heads are attended by non-supervising staff in rotation. Books are classed by L.C., technical reports are filed under issuing body, a dictionary catalogue being used to show subject relationships. The headings are those of the 1947 *Subject Headings for technical libraries*. The library prepares catalogue cards for all reports issued by the Laboratory: these cards include abstracts and subject headings. None of the 500 periodicals taken by the library is automatically circulated; instead all laboratories have a copy of various abstracting journals from which they select their reading.

A.N.

2101 Reminiscences of American [medical] Libraries

Jessie B. Webster

Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc., 1952, 17—20.

Describes American medical library practice in accessioning, processing, cataloguing, classifying, circulation recording, inter-library loans, and hours of opening. Talks to students in the use of the library are given in most medical schools. Readers preferred photostats to microfilm.

S.M.A.

2102 Training a Staff for Technical Work in a Petroleum Research Library

Mignon Gill

Spec. Libs., March 1952, XLIII: 3, 81—83, 104—106.

The Library has developed its own extensive in-service training, which consists of instruction in library methods and in the technology of petroleum. The course extends over about 24 weeks. It is based on a weekly 2-page question paper which forces the staff to learn about the library. Examples of the kind of question set are given.

A.N.

2103 The Library of the Division of Rubber Chemistry, A.C.S.

Ralph F. Wolf

India Rubber World, 1951, CXXV: 5, 582—584.

An account of the newly-opened library at the University of Akron and the services it offers to A.C.S. members.

D.J.F.

2104 Professional Institutions and Libraries

W. G. Watts

Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc., 1952, 75—79. Bibliog.

The library of a professional organization serves primarily its own members. Students and experienced members are provided for. The library should be strong historically, and as complete and accessible as possible. Methods of classifying and cataloguing are described. Books are lent to members, often by post. Duplicating of stock and photocopying would solve the problem of overseas loans which are not usually allowed. Some publications of various institutions are listed, followed by brief notes on institutions and their libraries.

S.M.A.

2105 Selling your Library to Management

Alma C. Mitchill

Spec. Libs., January 1952, XLIII: 1, 18—21, 34, 38.

The first task in a new library is to get to know the organization and to publicize the library's services. Methods suggested are:—a News Bulletin consisting of newspaper and periodical clippings; lists of additions, especially of pamphlet material; monthly lists of meetings and conferences. If there is a training scheme for new entrants, the librarian should give talks to the trainees. Brief annual reports circulated to management can explain the policy and achievements of the library. A personal file giving staff interests is helpful for informing individuals of developments in their own fields. Printed slogans on memoranda, book jacket displays and bulletin boards can all help to arouse interest.

A.N.

2106 Music Libraries

J. H. Davies

Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc., 1952, 80—83.

A music library should provide scores, records and literature of "the main stream of music", and music native to the country. The public standard of musical awareness and appreciation in Britain is high. Music bibliography is discussed. Keen and knowledgeable staff are needed.

S.M.A.

2107 Le troisième congrès international des bibliothèques musicales

[Third International music library congress]

R. Dubuc

Cahiers, February, 1952, VI: 2, 14—21.

Subjects of the reports presented to the Congress for discussion included the need for a new comprehensive list of sources, the possibility of establishing an international cataloguing code for

music, a scheme for preparing musical abstracts and bibliographies, and gramophone record libraries. A project for preserving unique Mss. etc., in the form of microfilms was also discussed and stress was laid on the need for international co-operation in drawing up a list of items for preservation and avoiding duplication of effort.

M.C.F.

2108 Why Newspaper Libraries ?

Geoffrey Whatmore

N.W. Newsl., July 1952 : 16, 1—2.

Such libraries provide factual background for the news ; facts are checked and information given at all times of the day or night. Layout is designed to meet demands for speedy information. Newspaper cuttings, especially those of the paper concerned, arranged alphabetically by subject plus a subject index, form the main part of the library. Other material includes books, pamphlets, fugitive items and a large number of photographs.

A.H.H.

2109 A Plea for Press Cuttings

Geoffrey Whatmore

Lib. Assn. Rec., August 1952, LIV : 8, 256—258.

Press cuttings, local and national, provide information on recent events not easily obtainable elsewhere. Mounting cuttings is not necessary if they are for temporary preservation. Files should be kept small and up-to-date.

S.M.A.

2110 Technical College Libraries

L. L. Ardern

Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc., 1952, 70—75.

A library is essential in a technical college. The librarian is responsible to the principal, and in some cases a committee makes decisions on policy. Book selection should be based on day-to-day suggestions by heads of departments. Photocopying would help in the lending of periodicals to other libraries.

S.M.A.

2111 A Memo on Writers and Special Librarians

Elizabeth Ferguson

Spec. Libs., November 1951, XLII : 9, 334—336.

Free-lance writers often complain of the unco-operative attitude of special librarians. Especially irksome are those libraries which refuse entry and those which will not lend. Librarians reply that writers are often aggressive and occasionally make improper use of material provided, even to the extent of using it to attack the company providing it. A useful compromise is to suggest that the writer approaches a trade association which will often be able to give better services.

A.N.

INFORMATION SERVICES

2112 Information and industry : a general survey

Sir Alfred Egerton

Aslib Proc., August 1952, IV : 3, 113—120.

The paper surveys the historical growth of publications reporting scientific discoveries and compares the scanty literature available to the technologist one hundred years ago with the vast quantity of published information available to-day. The achievements of the Scientific Information Conference are reviewed and the information services required to meet the needs of industry are considered. These requirements differ little from those of the scientist, but the information to be collected, correlated and disseminated for industry is more extensive and diverse.

J.S.R.

2113 Technical information service

P. W. Nash

Aslib Proc., August 1952, IV : 3, 146—151.

This paper is based upon a report by the Sondes Place Research Institute. The primary function of a technical information service is to lessen the gap between discovery and development that is exemplified by the delayed application of penicillin, chromatography and the silicone resins. Information is located through abstract bulletins and other reference sources, selected by scrutinizing the literature, assembled by making patent searches and literature surveys, reproduced in periodical bulletins and abstracts, distributed to clients, classified and stored in the library. These processes are discussed with the aid of a diagram, the qualifications of an information officer are considered and the importance of passing information to the user at the right time is emphasized.

J.S.R.

2114 The Researchers' Contact Organization of the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences

Lib. of C. Inf. Bull., 7th January 1952, XI : 2, 9.

A brief account of a clearing house for the exchange of technical information which has operated for ten years on a voluntary basis. It has established an efficient method for the selective distribution of research news among members in universities, industry and government and private research institutions.

W.P.

2115 Information ? Ask Chem. Abstracts

Ira Weber

Interchemical Review, 1952, XI : 1, 13—17.

A detailed account of the compilation and use of *Chemical Abstracts*. The indexes are described and a search made as an example.

D.J.F.

PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES

(See also Abstracts Nos. 2062—63, 2247)

2116 Free Municipal Libraries in Australia (1)

Marjorie Thomson

Ind. Lib., December 1951, VI: 3, 77—78.

In 1945 the New South Wales State government decided to institute and subsidize a co-operative scheme for public libraries. It set up a Library Board to assist municipal and county councils to provide adequate reference services. In six years the scheme has grown to include 86 members with another 28 about to join. The Library Board acts as a clearing house for requests, and also supplies on a four months' loan a basic stock of 500 reference books to each new library. This enables the library to gauge the needs of the neighbourhood in reference material without expensive buying. The subsidy varied at first from 6d. to 1/- per head, but is now a standard rate of 1/6d. per head of population.

A.N.

2117 Canada's Public Libraries

An English Immigrant

Librarian, July 1952, XLI: 7, 137—139.

A survey of Canadian libraries, emphasizing, with examples, the great divergence in library facilities between the various provinces and cities. A recent report showed that the total book stock of the ten provinces is 20m., borrowers number 1,169,000, and the average library user takes out 17 books a year. Only 7-10 per cent. of rural Canada has a library service. Much voluntary librarianship is done, particularly in the field of children's libraries. It is shown that the lack of an adequate municipal library rate has had bad results in some provinces.

W.J.M.

2118 Über die Arbeitsmethoden der amerikanischen Bibliotheken

[American library methods]

F. Redenbacher

Nach. f. wissen. Bib., May 1952, V: 3, 57—70.

The author analyses American library methods as he has observed them during a three months' study tour of libraries in the United States. He does not attempt to describe individual libraries, but prefers to discuss those elements in American library practice which differ most from German practice, notably open access and cataloguing methods.

K.G.

**2119 Die Zentrale Arbeitsstelle für das öffentliche
Büchereiwesen**

[The Central Bureau for Public Libraries]

Frolinde Balser

B. u. Bild., May—June 1952, IV : 5—6, 650—652.

This bureau is collating and evaluating material relating to the library services, publicity, innovations and techniques of libraries in the Federal Republic collected by the German library commission. It will then be able to help libraries to solve problems of practice and organization.

W.

2120 The 1951 Survey of County Libraries

H. D. Budge

Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc., 1952, 62—69.

The population served by County Libraries in Great Britain was over 19m. in 1951. The units vary greatly in size. 5s. per person must be spent by the authorities each year to achieve a standard service. Expenditure in 1950—51 was 3s. 2d. per head. Grants from Education Committees for School Libraries should be standardized. Full time branches are to be provided in places of 5,000 people, part-time branches for 2,000—5,000 people, and mobile libraries for 700—800 people. Derbyshire covers its rural area entirely by mobile branch libraries. Itinerant trained staff are preferable to voluntary helpers. A general raising of standards may be achieved by setting out a series of targets for expenditure, staffing, etc.

S.M.A.

**2121 One Hundred Years of Library Service : the Centenary
of the Manchester Public Library, September 1852—
September 1952. Part 2 : Campfield**

Charles Nowell

Manch. Rev., Summer 1952 : 6, 244—251.

(See Abstract No. 1896) The principal advocate for a municipal library in Manchester was the Mayor, Sir John Potter. He raised £4,300 by private subscription before the appeal for funds for the formation of reference and lending libraries was made public. He bought the Hall of Science in Campfield, the building destined to be the first rate-supported public library in Manchester. Books were selected by Edwards, assisted by James Crossley, President of the Chetham Society. Inaugural meetings were held on September 2nd, 1852. Sir John Potter presided and Bulwer Lytton, John Bright, Thackeray, Dickens and the Earls of Shaftesbury and Wilton were present. On September 6th, 1852 the library was opened to the public.

D.R.

2122 Naucna Biblioteka u Dubrovniku

[The Scientific Library in Dubrovnik]

Frano Kestercanek

Vjesnik Bibliotekara Hrvatske, 1951, II: 1-4, 32-40.

In 1527, in the 17th century, and in the first half of the 18th century, attempts were made to establish a municipal library in Dubrovnik, but not until the beginning of the 19th century was a library founded successfully on the nucleus collection given by Dr. Niko Leses. In 1936 the Dubrovnik Library was legally founded and opened to the public in 1941. The valuable library of the former Jesuit College dating from 1658 was transferred to the library in 1944. In 1950 two separate institutions were formed: the Municipal Library (7,000 vols.) for popular reading, and the Scientific Library (60,000 vols.) including a special reference library of 5,000 volumes. The latter is of particular value for research to the numerous scientific institutions in Dubrovnik.

W.

2123 Libraries and Local Government in New Zealand

D. C. McIntosh

N.Z. Libs., June 1952, XV: 5, 104-110. Tables.

III. *Legislation having special reference to library organization and control.* The law relating to boroughs, town boards, counties, libraries not controlled by local authorities and the New Zealand Library Association. IV. *Control and finance of public libraries.* In 1949, 112 libraries (all the cities and most of the boroughs) were controlled or largely supported by local authorities. Committees are composed either solely or partly of local authority members. Service in counties is mainly provided by small independent subscription libraries which receive loans of books from the Country Library Service at a small charge. From 1938 to 1949 local authority grants to library services increased from £47,592 to £157,158. Tables give returns from 44 boroughs for 1949-50 showing (i) possible and actual expenditures per head, (ii) rate-derived expenditure in relation to population, (iii) product of 3d. rate in relation to date of latest revaluation. (To be concluded).

A.H.H.

2124 Standards for Public Libraries, I.

A. G. W. Dunningham

N.Z. Libs., November 1951, XIV: 10, 262-268.

A vital standard required for New Zealand libraries is that for the area of service. An accurate measurement of the demand for books establishes a standard of practice based on actual needs. To provide an adequate service supply must be balanced with demand, and this cannot be done in the small population unit. If demand is just enough to buy one copy of a book for a unit of 100,000 people,

there is serious over-duplication if the book is also bought by a 1,000 unit. British and American standards cannot be applied to a sparsely populated country; smaller units are needed. One level of national ownership could be the American 25,000 population unit, but others are required. Once a standard unit is decided those for buildings, mobile services, librarianship and cataloguing will fall into place.

A.H.H.

2125 Standards for Public Libraries, II.

C. S. Perry

N.Z. Libs., November 1951, XIV: 10, 268—276.

Some of the purposes for which New Zealand might form a system of standards are: (i) to see the objectives clearly enough to define them, (ii) to encourage work towards a goal, (iii) to make plain any deviation from the usual course, (iv) to furnish objective standards of comparison, (v) to give a sense of perspective in assessing library service. Standards are more delicate to formulate than to apply. Difficulties can be summarized from the A.L.A.'s *Post-war standards*: variations in objectives and types of service, composition of population of local units and their tax-paying ability, and problems of population density. If standards are published it must be stated clearly what they are, *viz.* optimum requirement, immediate objective or norm of current good practice. The writer recommends that standards be formulated with these considerations in mind.

A.H.H.

2126 Bibliotektilsynets Jubileum

[50th anniversary of the Government Library Division]

Bok og Bib., August 1952, XIX: 206—207.

In 1902 the Department of Church and Education founded the office which later became the Government Library Division. At a meeting held to commemorate the jubilee, the director, Mr. Arne Kildal, gave a historical survey of the development of public libraries from 650 in 1902 to 1027 with state grants today. He emphasized the value of the pioneer work done by the first two directors, Haakon Nyhuus and Karl Fischer, whose hard work and enthusiasm overcame all obstacles.

K.S.K.

2127 Trzydziestolecie Biblioteki Slaskiej

[Thirty years' work of the Silesian Library, Biblioteka Slaska, in Katowice]

Jozef Mayer

Bibliotekarz (Poland), January—February 1952, XIX: 1, 17—20. Illus.

The Library, founded in 1922, is situated in the heart of the big industrial and mining district of Silesia and caters for the population. Its collections now number 182,717 volumes, of which about a half has been acquired since 1945. The Library specializes in Silesiaca.

M.L.D.

2128 The 19th Century and the "Common Reader"

D. H. Varley

S. Afr. Bib., April 1952, XIX: 4, 103—110.

The South African Public Library, opened in 1822, was one of the first in any colonial territory to admit free of charge "all burghers over the age of 16, officers of the army and navy, civil servants, and other fixed residents." About 1834, a Popular Library was opened in Cape Town, annual subscription 4s. 4d., payable in 52 instalments. Early in the '50's, there was founded at the Cape, a Mechanics' Institute, with provision for lectures, following the pattern of the Institutes started in England by Birkbeck. In the second half of the 19th century, the so-called Molteno regulations ensured a measure of Government support to all libraries within the colony.

D.R.

2129 The Provincial Library Service in Natal

T. Friis

S. Afr. Bib., July 1952, XX: 1, 2—7.

Natal Province was entrusted with powers to establish library services in August 1949. Details are given of the distribution of population and of existing libraries, Durban being the only "free" library while other local authority services, based on subscriptions, have been steadily declining for lack of financial support. The proposed Provincial Library Service is to be *free*, expenses are to be borne by the Provincial Administration and the local authority, and the province is to be organized into three library regions. Full details are given of the financial basis, together with notes on the present stage of development in buildings, staff, bookstocks, travelling libraries, etc.

W.

2130 Bibliothèque publique de Cleveland

Andrée Anciaux

Archives, Bibliothèques et Musées de Belgique, 1952, XXIII: 24—34.

Large modern buildings, a stock of 3m. books and 6,000 periodicals, and an annual expenditure of 4½m. dollars, provide Cleveland, Ohio, with one of the finest public library services in the U.S.A. The central library contains 16 open-access reading rooms planned as subject departments, each with its own specialist staff and catalogue. A general dictionary catalogue is provided on the ground floor. Each reading room has a photo-charging machine, which enables departmental issues to be recorded at one central point. There are also administrative offices, stacks, class-rooms and conference halls. Outlying districts of Cleveland are served by 32 branches, 75 depots, and a mobile children's library. Full details are given of all ancillary services.

M.A.H. and M.C.C.B.

2131 A Possible Pattern for Meeting Minnesota's Library Needs

Myrtle T. Rundquist

Minnesota Libs., March 1952, XVII : 1, 3—6.

The present tendency is towards the amalgamation of small independent units into a large regional system. This would make a much improved service possible, especially in the outlying areas. The headquarters would be able to hold a large reference stock and would act as an exchange centre. Most of the routine administrative work (book ordering, cataloguing, etc.) would be done there, leaving the smaller units free to devote more time to direct contact with readers. A considerable increase in mobile libraries would bring trained librarians much closer to the public than before.

A.N.

2132 The Eastern Caribbean Regional Library

S. W. Hockey

Oversea Education, July 1952, XXIV : 2, 1—8.

As a result of Dr. Savage's report in 1933 on the libraries of the British and American Caribbean, the government of Trinidad received a Carnegie offer of \$70,000 for setting up a library service in Trinidad and Tobago. The offer was accepted and Dr. Helen Gordon Stewart, appointed Director in 1941, planned operations in three stages. The first was to set up demonstrations in order to persuade authorities in these colonies of the need for a free public library service. The second step was to establish such services where desired, the Regional Library staff undertaking the building up of stock, organization and staff training. On these tasks the present director, Mr. S. W. Hockey and his staff, are now engaged. The third stage will be the formation of the projected Regional Library. The service will finally be extended to small towns and villages, on the basis of deposit collections rather than as a travelling library service.

(See also Abstract No. 1903)

A.J.W.

PUBLIC LIBRARY POLICY AND PRACTICE

2133 The Functions of a Public Library

T. B. O'Neill

N.Z. Libs., December 1951, XIV : 11, 297—302. Diagr.

The relationship of the local authority, the library and the community can be stated in terms of supply and demand. There is no evidence that demand for library service can effect the creation or improvement of a library through local government; at best it may support such proposals. The authority should look to the librarian for the initiative to provide a better supply so that the

increased response will balance the increased rate demanded. If supply can create its own demand the response to improved services will justify rate expenditure.

A.H.H.

2134 Book Selection—a Problem in Dynamics

Robert F. Ashby

Librarian, June 1952, XLI: 6, 115—116.

Active demand for books shown by requests, suggestions, reservations, etc.; the “unexpressed” demand indicated by gaps in the stock, and the invitation to buy which the librarian receives through advertisements, reviews, booksellers’ catalogues, etc. are listed as three of the main influences governing book selection. Since one of these followed at the expense of the others results in an unbalanced stock, the relative importance of each is assessed with the primary end in view of providing the best service for all.

W.J.M.

2135 Book Selection Principles

A.L.A. Committee on Intellectual Freedom

A.L.A. Bull., November 1951, XLV: 10, 346—350.

The book selection policies of the Detroit Public Library (*See* Abstract No. 1189) are examined in detail to discover the correct interpretations intended by Ralph Ulveling. Differences of opinion arise over the implications of “a distinction possible between *reference* materials suitable for inquiring minds and *other* materials which can safely give citizens opportunity and encouragement for their fullest development as individuals”, and also of a possible distinction between people with inquiring minds and general readers. This poses the question “Is it the responsibility of the librarian to ‘protect’ branch library readers by rejecting books considered ‘unorthodox’?” and hence the likelihood of charges of censorship which is contrary to the Library Bill of Rights. In view of these misinterpretations the Committee on Intellectual Freedom suggests a rewording of the policies.

W.

2136 A Reply to the CIF Committee

Ralph A. Ulveling

A.L.A. Bull., March 1952, XLVI: 3, 73—76.

(*See* Abstracts Nos. 1189 and 2135)

Refutes misunderstandings in the report of the Committee on Intellectual Freedom regarding principles of freedom and fairness in book selection policies at Detroit Public Library arguing that principles laid down in theory call for much constructive thought before they can be put into practice. Difficulties cited refer to decisions on placing a book in a reference or in a lending library; and the question of the *availability* of books in a large library system—is the system to be regarded as one library or as a number of unit libraries?

W.

2137 Zur Bewertung Schöner Literatur

[Evaluation of fiction]

Wilhelm Schmitz-Veltin

B. u. Bld., May-June 1952, IV: 5-6, 483-492.

Comparison is the only means of literary evaluation. For this task a wide knowledge of world literature is essential. Contents and form should not be separated. The librarian reviewing a book should (a) read without prejudice, (b) show the book's connection with the period in which it was written, (c) evaluate the book in regard to his readers.

W.

2138 Der Leistungsbericht der Volksbücherei

[On preparing a progress report of the public library system]

Karl Saindl

B. u. B., 1952, III: 5-6, 132-135.

The Librarian's task is to bring the library before the public and the progress report is a valuable means to this end. Advice is given on the presentation of statistics, distinguishing between "basic" statistics, *i.e.* increase in number of readers, number of books issued, amount of stock, cost per reader, subscriptions, etc., and "supplementary" statistics, *i.e.* division of readers by sex, age or profession, classification of issue, increase in juvenile borrowing, etc. Then follow practical directions for the drawing up of the tables and illustrations based on the Vienna Method of coloured picture statistics, evolved by the late Dr. Otto Neurath. These appeal to the ordinary reader, who cannot always interpret graphs and curves, and their preparation should present no difficulties to the librarian.

W.L.B.

2139 A Frame of Reference

Louis Shores

Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc., 1952, 98-105.

Reference service is re-defined as the promotion of free enquiry. Two obstacles are lack of money, and censorship. Free enquiry requires the existence and accessibility within a reasonable distance of all the records of mankind. Reference work must add to its present functions abstracting, indexing, and investigation of subject fields. The librarian in a special library needs both subject and professional training.

S.M.A.

2140 Subject Librarianship: a practical approach

J. F. W. Bryon

Librarian, July 1952, XLI: 7, 129—135.

A skeleton outline for students of a library guide applicable to any subject, indicating bibliographical resources. It is suggested that the subject selected for study be one of personal interest. A growing knowledge of parallel resources is an inevitable advantage of this method of study. Many sub-headings are listed under each of the following:—Organizations and Individuals; Printed publications; Other materials; Educational Resources; Librarianship of Subject; Related and Marginal Subject Fields.

W.J.M.

2141 It Can Be Done

Evelyn Gregory

Ontario Lib. Rev., May 1952, XXXVI: 2, 71—73. Photo. Plan.

The Main Library, the Mount Dennis Branch, and the Jane Street Branch, three new libraries opened in the York Township area of Ontario in 1951, are described.

D.R.

2142 Five Years Young: the story of a happy library

D. M. Reid

Ontario Lib. Rev., May 1952, XXXVI: 2, 77—78.

The history and growth of the library of Geraldton since 1947.

D.R.

2143 Svigter vi udlaansarbejdet?

[Do we desert the circulation service?]

Johs. P. Petersen

Bogens Verden, July 1952, XXXIV: 5, 201—208.

Danish public libraries are young and until now most librarians have been engaged in forming general policies and techniques. Circulation service has developed into "get-as-many-books-out-as-possible" work. More stress must be put on the educational work of a library and on getting people to *like* to come into the library. More money must be spent on "selling" the library by means of colourful and welcoming atmospheres and by helpful advice given by librarians working among the readers.

L.L.

2144 Library in the Borough of Lauritsala, Finland

Architect, 12 June 1952, CCI: 686—687.

Brief description, plan and four photographs.

L.E.D.

2145 La restauration des fonds anciens à la Bibliothèque municipale de Toulouse

[Restoration of historic material at the Toulouse Municipal Library]

Maurice Caillet

A.B.C.D., January—February 1952 : 5, 136—137.

In 1950 examination showed that more than half the manuscripts and incunabula in the possession of the library were in grave need of repair and restoration. The library made special arrangements with local binders to undertake this work, the main objective being the preservation of the historic value of each item by careful maintenance of its original features. The specification for binding and restoration is given.

M.C.F.

2146 Brass Tacks : our Essential Financial Needs (I)

F. G. B. Hutchings

Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc., 1952, 37—41.

The book fund for an established lending library should be enough to renew the stock every three years, and juvenile stock every two years. The quality of staff should be improved. Libraries should be comfortable and attractive. Several small economies are described. The *British National Bibliography* could serve instead of a Union Catalogue. Staff could be reduced by reducing the hours of opening libraries, by using one counter for adult and junior libraries. Book selection should be delegated to departments.

S.M.A.

2147 Brass Tacks : our Essential Financial Needs (II)

C. P. Russell

Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc., 1952, 41—47.

Public library service has become a nation wide service which the public expect to have provided. Libraries should have a good information service, be able to provide books of general and special interests, and encourage people to read widely. The essential financial needs are those necessary to provide good book stocks and good staffs. A good library service brings credit and gratitude to the council.

S.M.A.

2148 The Acquisition of Books

S. J. Butcher

Lib. Assn. Rec., August 1952, LIV : 8, 259—262. Diags.

At Hampstead Borough Libraries new books are chosen from the *British National Bibliography* each week. One copy of BNB goes to the bookseller, one to the cataloguer, one is filed. When the bookseller's copy is returned it is sent as notification of the additions

to Hampstead's five libraries to the London Union Catalogue. Classification and cataloguing are done from BNB. Details are given of the production by addressing machine of catalogue cards in sufficient copies to provide a union catalogue at each library. Power-Samas cards are used for accession cards, and detailed analysis of the library's stock can be speedily obtained.

S.M.A.

2149 Books to Let

Angus Dunn

Librarian, June 1952, XLI: 6, 109—112.

Points in favour of rental collections in public libraries are followed by a brief world survey of such collections and the article concludes with a list of criticisms put forward by British librarians.

W.J.M.

2150 Random Notes on Display Work: No. 2. "All our services"

I.W.J.S.

Outpost, July 1952: 5—6.

Small libraries are encouraged to display notices indicating the various facilities available to readers. Consideration is given to the contents of the display, the wording of the notices, and the form of presentation. It is suggested that the notices be preserved as an instruction handbook for new library assistants, or as publicity material for interested readers.

M.C.C.B.

2151 Book Disposal: Problems and Opportunities

A. C. Jones

Lib. Assn. Rec., August 1952, LIV: 8, 253—256.

Potentially valuable but unused books should be made available to those who need them. The British National Book Centre circulates monthly lists of books and periodicals offered by libraries. Libraries make known their wants to BNBC, which passes the requests to the offering libraries. A system of regional subject specialization is necessary. The United States Book Exchange, Inc. is international in scope, and redistributes books received. There is no specific provision for the sale of books from public libraries.

S.M.A.

2152 King's Park District Library, Glasgow

C. W. Black and James Kernohan

Lib. Assn. Rec., July 1952, LIV: 231—232.

King's Park District Library is on the first floor of a block of eight shops which occupy the ground floor. The ground floor entrance is linked with the upper floor library by a block glass

window rising through the two floors. The library accommodation is leased to Glasgow Libraries Committee on a twenty five years' lease, at an annual rental of £470 plus rates.

S.M.A.

2153 Hollyhedge Branch Library, Wythenshawe

Leonard C. Howitt

Builder, 1 August 1952, CLXXXIII: 161-164.

A brief description by the City Architect together with five photographs and a plan.

L.E.D.

2154 Library Re-organization at Penzance

J. H. I. Cable

Outpost, July 1952: 1-4.

In 1947, Penzance Public Library introduced a vigorous policy of stock revision. As a result 16,000 vols. are now used by 7,000 readers, at the rate of 210,000 issues a year. The internal plan has been completely re-organized at a cost of £220. Reading Room space has been reduced in favour of the service departments, and a small Children's Section and staff accommodation have been provided. The scheme was completed in May 1952.

M.C.C.B.

2155 The working of a public scientific and technical library

J. Roland Smith

Aslib Proc., August 1952, IV: 3, 139-145.

The public technical library, being rate-supported, has to cater for a diversity of demand, and it is difficult to provide the subject specialization and individual methods of service found in the special library. In Sheffield, the field of ferrous metallurgy is covered intensively because of the nature of the local industry, but a balanced stock in other subjects is provided also. Members of the Interchange Organization receive special privileges, but the general public are also given an "information service". The staff are able to handle technical enquiries because the training for Library Association examinations teaches them how to use the literature of all subjects, and there is considerable interchange of assistance between the Science and Technology Library and local special libraries.

D.J.F.

2156 Branch Library Development at Southampton

R. W. Lynn

Lib. Assn. Rec., August 1952, LIV: 8, 268.

Maybush Branch Library, Southampton, is a temporary building, 2,400 square feet, containing adult and junior libraries, with entrance vestibule and control desk situated between the two sections. Heating is by the electric flood type, thermostatically controlled, with small convectors in the control desk and staff wing.

S.M.A.

2157 Omklassifisering [Re-classification]

Birgit Foss

Bok og Bib., June 1952, XIX: 171—175.

(See Abstract No. 1673). Mr. Hjartoy's plan includes tables for re-classifying the classes 000, 400 and 800. Scandinavian literature is to be placed where the American now is, and the American literature made a subdivision of the English. The idea is to get the public to read the literature of the neighbouring countries and increase the feeling of Scandinavian relationship. The same result may be obtained by using simple letters for the various countries—a scheme already in use in some libraries. Those in charge of book selection and purchase and those who guide the public should have a general view of this literature through a classified card catalogue, separate from the shelf-list, which may be as minutely sub-divided as desired and always kept up to date. Placing Scandinavian literature in front of the other languages and literature is of no importance and bibliographically means a divergence from international practice. Re-classification is a big proposition and there must be very good reasons for starting it. The Dewey classification is practical, international and constantly kept up to date. To change a large and well-organized library (involving 100,000 volumes), would be contrary to today's demands for simplification and rationalization.

K.S.K.

2158 Oppstillingen av skjønnlitteraturen og dens sammen-setning i våre folkebiblioteker

[The shelving of literature and its composition in our public libraries]

Hans G. Dahl

Bok og Bib., April 1952, XIX: 109—110.

The writer sees little value in being able to see at a glance what the library contains of the literature of various countries. In a well managed library book purchase should be planned to take care of this. It may be of some value that the Scandinavian literature is placed together in that it would help to overcome the reluctance of the public to read literature of the neighbouring countries in the original language, but the proportion cannot be figured in meters; quality rather than quantity is the main point.

K.S.K.

2159 Bibliotekar Dahls artikkel om oppstillingen av skjønnlitteraturen m.v.

[Mr. Dahl's article on the shelving of literature, etc.]

Cecilie Oxaal

Bok og Bib., June 1952, XIX: 168—170.

Mr. Dahl doubts that the public will ask what translations exist, but he must have had cases of "good" readers who read literature, not as a pastime, but purposively. To these readers it is important

to know what is available both in the original and in translation. The public may have much greater need for this knowledge than is realized or shown by the present alphabetical arrangement. Even in a well-managed library it is difficult to purchase with a plan without having a general view of the collection as seen in the classified shelf-list. At Rjukan Public Library the writer found that the public was pleased with the arrangement and new readers often expressed this without being asked; visiting librarians were also interested and enthusiastic.

K.S.K.

2160 Oppstillingen av skjønnlitteraturen i våre folkebiblioteker

[The shelving of literature in our public libraries]

Ella Arntsen, Agnes Dieserud, Kare V. Hanssen, Kjell Lillevik, Margrete Milde, Marit Olsen

Bok og Bib., June 1952, XIX: 165—168.

The writers (who have worked on Mr. Hjärtoys plan) object to Mr. Dahl's views and point out that with Mr. Hjärtoys system the books will be placed in the right relation to each other. They believe that this will stimulate planned reading of literature which is loaned twice as much as books from other classes. This literature gives much information about other countries and adds to the few books that Norwegian libraries contain on other countries. A survey of Deichmanske Bibliotek and its branches in Oslo shows that it is difficult to have a well proportioned selection without having a systematic view of the literature. Re-classification does not involve as much work and expense as Mr. Dahl maintains and the only class affected is 800. Every country is entitled to modify Dewey according to its own needs and Mr. Hjärtoys plan is the result of many years' planning and practical experience.

K.S.K.

2161 Litt om Reklassifisering

[A little about re-classifying]

Henrik Hjartöy

Bok og Bib., August 1952, XIX: 225—231.

The original Dewey system calls for the classification of all literature and class 800 includes both literature and literary history. In Deichman Bibliotek, as in other libraries, literature itself has been taken out of the system, the Scandinavian placed alphabetically and the rest with abbreviated numbers (81, 82, etc.) Left in 800 were anthologies, collected works, essays and miscellaneous works which were called literary history and criticism and which had little meaning to the public and to most librarians. All libraries have modifications of Dewey; an absolutely international practice is inconceivable, as is one fixed permanently, because varying cultures, religions, customs, technological and sociological changes alter the ideas which were the basis of the classification. The changes proposed are in keeping

with modern requirements. All literature is classified in 800, but literature itself (fiction, drama, poetry) has only two numbers and writings about it, three numbers. Norwegian literature will remain unchanged, but to make room for the Scandinavian literature the American was moved from 81 and 810. An important part of the system is to combine the 800 numbers for translations *e.g.* a translation from English to a Scandinavian language is 81.82. It is not intended to change more than 800 and 040. It is advantageous to the public and the staff to have the various literatures as unmixed as possible. The writer is convinced that his opponents know that his proposition means less trained help in large libraries. A rationalization with more catalogue cards and special catalogues (made by trained staff), constant superfluous enumerations to control the composition of the literature, etc. is all unnecessary work. A closely classified catalogue, kept up to date, is no "simplification".

K.S.K.

2162 [American Library Buildings]

Arch. Record, April 1952, III : 4, 147—164. Plans, photos.

Brief descriptions of Hayward [California] Public Library ; Harmon Park Library, Phoenix, Arizona ; Midwest Inter-Library Center, Chicago, Illinois ; Kalihi-Palama Branch, Library of Hawaii.

L.E.D.

2163 No Cards : No Registration

Walter H. Kaiser

Lib. J., 15 June 1952, LXXVII : 12, 1041—1043.

Wayne County Library, Detroit, U.S.A., has, since July 1950, allowed borrowers to take books without formal registration. The loan number charging system is used, and the borrower signs his name on a loan slip and lists the book he is taking. His address and name are checked by asking him to produce his driver's licence, social security card or any other trustworthy identification, or, if known to the librarian, recognition is sufficient. It is claimed that user statistics are more accurate, false addresses, etc., are infrequent, the signature to each individual loan is a sufficiently good guarantee of return, and time at rush hours is saved.

K.A.M.

2164 Minneapolis is Alerted

Leonard J. Pignatello

Lib. J., 15 June 1952, LXXVII : 12, 1033—1036.

The Minneapolis Public Library, U.S.A., has prepared a complete civil defence plan for the protection of readers during air raids. Shelters have been allocated, directional notices affixed, alarm systems installed and staff trained to deal with emergencies. The system has been co-ordinated with the work of the Minneapolis Office of Civil Defense.

K.A.M.

2165 Libraries and the Business Man—(I)

A. H. Dudley

Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc., 1952, 106—109.

The essential types of book for a commercial library are described. Co-option on to the library committee of the Secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce would help to make the service known. The reference librarian should be a person of culture and imagination. The information bureau should form part of the library system. Libraries should be of pleasant appearance.

S.M.A.

2166 Libraries and the Business Man—(II)

K. A. Mallaber

Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc., 1952, 109—117. Bibliog.

Services provided by Central and Regional Offices of Government, especially the Board of Trade, are described. The commercial library should set itself to be an efficient quick reference service on current business affairs. The necessary types of material are listed. The staff must have a good knowledge of foreign languages. Patents should be kept in the Technical Library.

S.M.A.

2167 Methods and Materials for the Special Library

Dorothy Ware

Spec. Libs., January 1952, XLIII: 1, 24—26, 35.

This article gives detailed information on the work of a Commercial library within a public Library. Methods for ensuring that all yearbooks etc. are ordered in time are discussed. Sources for directory information and methods of exploiting them are also mentioned. Statistics are often asked for: several useful sources are given. Cataloguing is centralized, and there is some explanation of the methods of using the unit cards, and of the cataloguing of pamphlets and other comparatively ephemeral material.

A.N.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

(See also Abstract No. 2235)

2168 Economy and the School Library

G. W. Andrews

Sch. Lib. Rev., July 1952, VI: 1, 2—3 and 35.

The rising cost of books makes the upkeep of school libraries very difficult, even if the amount of money allowed is not cut by the local education authority. There are many ways in which economies can be effected with the aid of the schoolchildren, teachers and parents. School societies may be willing to help. Periodicals may be obtained within a week or two of their publication from pupils and

staff. It is sometimes possible to buy old copies of periodicals for a small sum per year. The local public library may be able to help in this matter. In Secondary Modern schools pupils can help by making shelves and furniture, by repairing and binding books.

G.N.B.

2169 The Organization of a large school library

Barbara H. Crump

Sch. Lib., July 1952, VI: 2, 87—89.

The contents of a school library should be appropriate to its users. With a centralized system all the books are immediately available; in a decentralized system there are difficulties of organization, supervision, and unnecessary duplication. At Bedales, the library consists of 20,000 books, classified by the Dewey system. There are 3,000 volumes of fiction arranged alphabetically by authors' names, supplemented by a classified catalogue, *e.g.* animal stories, historical stories (by country and by date) etc.

G.N.B.

2170 Simple book repairs

Alexander M. Brown

Aust. Lib. J., April 1952, I: 4, 83—87.

Primarily intended for teacher-librarians and schools, this is a brief guide to repairs with a minimum of materials and equipment. Repairs dealt with include recovering, quarter binding, reinforcing and magazine binding.

E.J.

2171 The Development of School and Children's Libraries in South Africa

D. M. Turner

S. Afr. Bib., April 1952, XIX: 4, 134—139.

"No school without a suitable library," the ideal quoted in the 1896 report of Sir Thomas Muir, Superintendent-General of Education at the Cape, is the aim today. School library service consists of books, space to keep them, librarians to administer them, and time to read them. Such progress as has been made has been almost exclusively concerned with books. No school should now lack books, since there are many different channels through which books, or grants for their purchase, may be obtained. Teachers are being trained in library work, and schemes of training in different areas is described. The provision of adequate library premises has until recently received little attention. Since the school library is acknowledged to be an integral part of the school, it should be provided in the same way as the rest of the "essential" equipment.

D.R.

**2172 Elementary School Library Facilities in Illinois
Community Unit Districts**

Viola L. James

Univ. of Illinois Lib. Sch. Occ. Papers, April 1952, 27, 1-9.

The reorganization of the State public schools system into administrative areas of a new type prompted a survey by questionnaire of the school libraries. Factors such as grade distribution, financial resources, geographical distances and alternative library services are discussed. Three examples of existing provision are given as a future pattern for districts not so well provided. A main recommendation is the appointment of a full-time school library supervisor with a central office and materials centre to be assisted by a teacher-librarian in each school.

W.P.

WORK WITH CHILDREN

(See also Abstracts Nos. 2233-39, 2242)

2173 Editions IV : Children's Classics

Brian Huntley

Librarian, July 1952, XLI: 7, 145-147. Bibliog.

A plea for more attractive editions and sufficient copies of children's classics, since the appearance of many of them on the library shelves today does not tempt young readers. The features of a satisfactory edition are listed and some series mentioned which partially fulfil these requirements.

W.J.M.

2174 Die Kinderbücherei [The Children's Library]

Henriette Gabler

B. u. B., 1952, III: 5-6, 135-138.

Among desiderata for children's libraries the following suggestions are made: (i) there should be two catalogues, for children under twelve and those over twelve, (ii) headings which suggest school should be avoided, e.g. for *Natural History stories* substitute *We like to read about animals and plants*, (iii) do not separate books for boys from books for girls.

W.L.B.

**2175 Les activités des bibliothèques pour enfants de la ville
de Bruxelles**

[Children's Libraries in Brussels]

Cahiers, March 1952, VI: 3, 26-28.

Statistical tables are given of the use made of four Brussels children's libraries for the years 1950 and 1951.

M.C.F.

2176 Young People on World Affairs—a Teenage discussion group in Ohio

Jane A. Ellstrom

A.L.A. Bull., May 1952, XLVI: 5, 153—154.

A six weeks discussion forum during the summer for the 16—22 years age group has been organized by the Lakewood (Ohio) Public Library and the Cleveland Junior Council on World Affairs. Attendances ranged from 18 to 40. The 1950 subject was "Democracy—can it compete in the Asiatic market"; in 1951, "Let's examine our foreign policy." Books used for these discussions are mentioned.

W.

2177 The New Look in Children's Libraries

Laura M. Steese

A.L.A. Bull., May 1952, XLVI: 5, 145—147. Photo.

To meet competition from cinema, radio, television and other directions United States librarians are transforming children's libraries by the use of bright colours, new lighting, modern furniture and the creation of a more informal atmosphere. Descriptions are given of the re-organization of the Boys and Girls Room of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, and at Youngstown (Ohio), Detroit, Tacoma (Washington) and Minneapolis.

W.

2178 Tel-adventure Time—TV brings child and book together

Norma L. Rathbun

A.L.A. Bull., May 1952, XLVI: 5, 143—145.

Notes on a survey of public libraries in the United States that are using television as a means of communication in library work. There are story-telling programmes from New York, Indianapolis, Milwaukee; special programmes or intermittent series from Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Washington, D.C., Milwaukee and Atlanta (Georgia); co-operation with public schools and museums at Newark and Minneapolis; co-operation with Children's Book Council and schools at Seattle. Problems mentioned by librarians: librarians feel they are not qualified to present programmes; insufficient money to prepare first class programmes; difficulty of convincing programme directors that the book programme will have viewers and yet, once televised, the response has been very encouraging. More co-operation with radio and television councils, Parent-Teacher Associations and with publishers is desirable if better programmes are to be offered.

W.

LIBRARY EXTENSION SERVICES : SPECIAL RELATIONS

(See also Abstracts Nos. 2227, 2244—45)

2179 Verksamhet vid Sjukhusbibliotek

[Hospital Library work]

Brita Arborelius

Biblioteksbladet 1952, XXXVII : 7, 300—306.

The hospital library at Lund serves the general, tuberculosis and psychiatric hospitals. For the general hospital book selection will follow the same principles as those used for a public library, with the addition of some easily understood fiction for patients who are inexperienced readers. Other patients, staying in hospital for a long time, may require special material from public and university libraries. Tuberculosis patients will have a separate collection of books ; their needs are similar to those of other long-term patients. For patients in the psychiatric hospital it is wise to consult the physician or nurses concerning each patient. No book specially asked for should be refused. Some caution should be exercised regarding books on religion and psychology.

W.

2180 Libraries in Mental Hospitals

Mildred G. H. Southerden

Book Trolley, Spring-Summer 1952, VI : 8, 133—140.

Book selection must be of the highest quality, while changes in stock should strike a balance between the new and the familiar. At Croydon the hospital libraries exchange books from a central pool and public library control ensures regulated book-purchase and access to the resources of the whole system and of the Regional Bureau Service. In general, the choice of reading should be unrestricted ; books can help the patient both to forget his surroundings and to understand himself. Advocates of "biblio-therapy" favour prescribed reading either (i) in psychology alone, or (ii) in all other fields (excluding psychology as harmful). Mental hospitals require well-balanced, up-to-date libraries, with facilities for undisturbed use. The service may include book provision for group activities and book talks (but *not* general lectures). Successful librarianship depends on a consistently normal attitude to the patient, close contact with the reader and appreciation of his needs, and a systematic endeavour to satisfy all enquiries.

H.R.D.

2181 National Conference on Library Service for the Blind

Donald Patterson

Lib. of C. Inf. Bull., 26 November 1951, X: 48, 6—8.

A brief report of the first national conference to be held in the U.S.A. on this type of service. The conference recommended the setting-up of an advisory committee by the Librarian of Congress in view of the many problems—16 are listed—for immediate consideration, together with a request for a regular progress report.

W.P.

2182 The Braille Library

Neil H. Graham

Lib. J., 15 June 1952, LXXVII: 12, 1030—1033.

An account of the Bibliothèque Braille of the Association Valentin-Haüy Pour le Bien des Aveugles, in Paris. A brief description of the library and its work is given. It holds 130,000 volumes representing 20,000 titles. There are approximately 6,000 readers and about 80,000 volumes a year are loaned, most of them in France or the French Union but many are sent to foreign countries. There is a braille and a printed catalogue and a large collection of braille music. A short account is given of other activities of the Association in concerning itself with the social problems and education of the blind. It runs a work placement agency and a legislative advice service.

K.A.M.

2183 The South African Library for the Blind, Grahamstown, C.P.

J. E. Wood

S. Afr. Bib., July 1952, XX: 1, 15—17.

A history of the growth of the library mentioning help received from various sympathetic organizations. A description is given of the present scope of the library and sources of books and records, and of the Talking Book Department started in 1936.

E.S.W.

2184 Public Libraries and Old People.

Dorothea Ramsey

Lib. Assn. Rec., July 1952, LIV: 230—231.

In Cleveland, Ohio, a Library Club for people over 65 years of age has been organized, meeting fortnightly for lectures on different subjects. Boston Library, Massachusetts, has a similar club. A reading list *Planning to retire* has been compiled.

S.M.A.

2185 Propaganda velikikh stroek kommunizma . . .
[Propaganda of Communist big engineering projects . . .]

V. Veitsman.

Bibliotekar, September 1951 : 9, 4—8.

Librarians should pay the greatest attention to propaganda of the big engineering projects through posters, exhibitions, discussion groups, reading lists. Co-operation with broadcasting stations is sought and proved to be useful. (See Abstract No. 1371) (*Replaces* Abstract No. 1696).

M.L.D.

**CATALOGUING, CLASSIFICATION, INDEXING,
ABSTRACTING**

(See also Abstracts Nos. 2157—61)

**2186 A note on "limited" and "simplified" cataloguing
in the Library of Congress**

L. Jolley

J. of Doc., June 1952, VIII : 2, 99—105.

Although the 1949 Library of Congress cataloguing rules state that there are no rules for limited cataloguing it has been found necessary to permit cataloguers to limit the data given, to information which can be found without reading the text or without making a special search. Four administrative directives have been issued giving details of the permitted limitations and simplifications. Full cataloguing is still done for (i) basic reference and research tools (ii) scholarly works in all fields of knowledge (iii) incunabula, rare books, and fine printings. The movement for simplified cataloguing continues to be active, for it is maintained not by theoretical considerations but by steady pressure of accessions and uncatalogued arrears.

D.M.

2187 Nominalkatalogen : principer och problemställningar
[The Author Catalogue, its principles and special problems]

Carl Björkbom

Biblioteksbladet, 1952, XXXVII : 6, 252—261.

Selection of a suitable entry word should have as its object the guidance of the user of the catalogue to a specific book. This is most commonly the author's surname. If it is not considered necessary to keep all one author's works together, exact identification of different authors with the same surname may be ignored. In dealing with anonymous works and serials the most significant word for the entry in the title may be : in German practice, the first noun in the nominative case, in French and English-speaking countries, Italian and Scandinavian practice, the first word, except

articles. For corporate entry, German practice uses the word which denotes the type of publication; British, American, French and Scandinavian libraries follow the rule of entry under the name of the author whether personal or corporate. Translations, changes in titles of periodicals and methods of filing catalogue cards are also discussed.

W.

2188 Aktualne Zagadnienia w Zakresie Opracowywania Zbiorów Bibliotecznych

[Cataloguing of library collections, actual problems and tasks]

Krystyna Remerowa

Przegląd Biblioteczny (Poland), 1951, XIX: 3—4, 242—264.

Catalogues should show the reader the way to the right books, guide him, and at the same time watch the progress of science and substitute up to date publications in place of obsolete ones. Bibliographical descriptions in catalogues should be accompanied by annotations on the contents to avoid the possibility of asking for unnecessary books from the storerooms. A library should build and keep up to date a general classified catalogue accessible to the staff and advanced readers only. A shorter version listing books from the basic stock of carefully selected best books should be placed in the lending or reading room accessible to all users. The author stresses the importance of special libraries, central catalogues and library co-operation.

M.L.D.

2189 O Adnotacji Zalecajacej

[Annotations on contents and value of books]

D. A. Woloszin (D. A. Voloshin)

Przegląd Biblioteczny (Poland), 1952, XX: 1, 1—26.

A Polish translation of an article published in *Sovetskaia Bibliografiia* 1949. The author discusses the problem of annotations as given in, for example, *British Book News*. Such notes should describe accurately the scope of the book, not only its scientific, but also its ideological value, and indicate whether the book is up to date. Annotations should also instruct readers in the best methods of studying the book. Terms and words used should not be too difficult for the type of reader for whom the annotations are compiled.

M.L.D.

2190 A scientific theory of classification and indexing: further considerations

J. E. L. Farradane

J. of Doc., June 1952, VIII: 2, 73—92.

The principles of the author's theory of classification are summarized, and the necessity of expressing true relations between concepts

in a classification is stressed. The logical faults in existing classifications (especially U.D.C., Bliss, and Colon) are discussed in comparison. The psychological and logical bases of the author's theory are considered in greater detail than before, especially as regards the derivation of the operators. Four new operators are introduced, being "dimensional" (time and space, etc.), "comparison", "association", and "concurrence", the last three on a basis of learning theory and work on conditioned responses in psychology. Examples are given of their uses. A notation is developed which provides arbitrary symbols for isolates, connected by operator symbols, and this is shown to be the only solution which meets all the requirements for expressing an inductive classification according to the author's theory.

D.M.

2191 A Classification Schedule for Canadian Literature

T. R. McCloy

Ontario Lib. Rev., May 1952, XXXVI: 2, 91-92.

This schedule is designed for use in the library of the Public Archives of Canada, which uses Library of Congress classification.

D.R.

2192 Två metallurgiska klassifikationssystem

[Two metallurgical classification systems]

Äinar Ohman

Tid. f. Dok., 1952, VIII: 4, 37-42.

A report on the development of two recently issued classification systems: the French Classification Alpha-Numérique and the American A.S.M.-S.L.A. Metallurgical Literature Classification. The two systems are critically examined from both technical and documentation points of view.

W.

2193 Symposium on abstracting and indexing

Chem. and Eng. News, 14 July 1952, XXX: 2888-2890.

Review of a symposium presented by the Division of Chemical Literature at the 119th National Meeting of the American Chemical Society, Boston, Mass., April 1-5, 1951. Abstracting services in the fields of chemistry, medicine, biology, nuclear science, petroleum are briefly reviewed. Examples are given of trade association abstracting, company bulletins, and [U.S.] Government abstracting. Inadequacies of present services and suggestions for improvement are summarised.

L.E.D.

2194 Stitching of bulletins

D. J. Fosskett

Aslib Proc., August 1952, IV: 3, 165-166. Illus.

A brief description and illustration of a time and labour saving device for stitching bulletins of abstracts, etc.

D.J.F.

DOCUMENTATION : GENERAL

2195 A short survey of technical and scientific documentation in France.

Jean Wyart

J. of Doc., June 1952, VIII : 2, 93-98.

U.F.O.D. (Union Française des Organismes de documentation) resumed publication in January 1952 of its mimeographed bulletin *La Documentation en France*, and also shares in the publication of a new periodical *A.B.C.D.* U.F.O.D., is responsible for the creation of the Institut National des Techniques de la Documentation, where after 2 years' study students can be awarded the *diplôme de documentaliste*, which gives access to industrial or commercial careers. The 3rd volume of *Répertoire des bibliothèques de France* entitled "Centres et services de documentation" lists 309 organizations and gives a general view of French documentation. Connected with the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, is the Centre de Documentation whose activities are carried out through a library, an abstract *Bulletin Analytique*, and a photographic service. The Bulletin gives brief uncritical abstracts of all articles in 5,000 periodicals. The photographic section supplies paper or microfilm copies of articles in 3 to 4 days. Microfilm is more popular and over one million pages per year are copied in this medium.

D.M.

2196 French Official Documents

Barbara Kyle

Aslib. Proc., August 1952, IV : 3, 163-164.

Mention is made of some lists of French Government publications, including the *Bibliographie selective des publications officielles françaises* produced by the Co-ordinating Committee of Documentation in Social Sciences and the Commission interministérielle de documentation et diffusion as part of *La Documentation Française*. It is hoped that as there is now a means of tracing important French official documents, some method of facilitating their purchase will be instituted.

J.S.R.

2197 Les sources de documentation maritime en France

[Sources of maritime information in France]

A. Sion

Cahiers, April 1952, VI : 4, 40-46.

A classified list taken from *La Revue Maritime*, No. 60, April 1951, of libraries, museums and archives and a bibliography of books and research material. Addresses are given.

M.C.F.

2198 Excerpta Medica : une initiative neerlandaise pour la collaboration internationale en medecine

[Excerpta Medica : Dutch initiative for international collaboration in medical science]

Cahiers, May 1952, VI : 5, 60—61.

A report on the development and work of the Excerpta Medica Foundation created five years ago in Holland. The publication *Excerpta Medica* is designed to keep doctors up to date with the findings of experimental medicine throughout the world.

M.C.F.

2199 Baudokumentation in Schweden

[Building documentation in Sweden]

L. M. Giertz

Nach. f. Dok., June 1952, III : 2, 76—80. Tables.

At the suggestion of the Swedish Association of Architects the SfB (Committee for Enquiry into Building Questions) was set up to meet the needs of the individual specialist. Erecting a building involves : (i) the initial programme, (ii) the project, (iii) the execution, (iv) the final administration. To locate speedily the many technical documents is difficult. U.D.C. is preferred because it is universal, the main divisions are suitable, but subdivisions must be adapted. The 1950 editions of ByggAMA and RörAMA (Codes of practice in building and pipe-fitting) were for the first time arranged systematically. Since 1946 *Bygglitteratur* has abstracted articles on building in Scandinavian and many foreign periodicals.

J.S.A.

2200 Företagens arkivproblem

[Problems of filing business records]

Åke Kromnow

Tid. f. Dok., 1952, VIII : 3, 25—30.

A basic report on filing business records, with discussions on nomenclature, classification, arrangement, premises used, weeding, technical aids and equipment. The importance of keeping records in good order and the need for a higher standard in business filing is emphasized, not only for day-to-day work, but also for the research worker of the future.

W.

2201 Les catalogues industriels et commerciaux comme source de documentation

[Industrial and commercial catalogues in documentation]

P.-J. Charliat

A.B.C.D., January—February 1952 : 5, 138—144.

A survey of the catalogues and other publicity material and the house journals of manufacturers shows that they contain material valuable for industrial documentation. It is suggested that an

organized collection of these catalogues should form a part of commercial or technical libraries and information services. As most of these publications are distributed through non-commercial channels their use could be exploited by the issue of bibliographies as parts of regular lists of current publications.

M.C.F.

2202 Studies in Chemical Documentation

G. M. Dyson

Chem. and Ind., 12 July 1952 : 28, 676—684.

A new system is proposed for the presentation of organic compounds in formula indexes. The Richter and Hill systems implicitly assume that the most important indexing features are the C and H numbers ; this is untrue, the most useful order being SNOCH. Extensive tables are given to illustrate (i) the " Molform " index to indicate the main classes of compounds, hydrocarbons, Br, Cl, ClBr, F, etc., and (ii) the " Configuration " or " Dyson " index to identify individual compounds, as a replacement for the usual systematic or semi-systematic name.

D.J.F.

2203 Current Library Tools and Sources of Information in the Electrical Industry

Alice V. Neil

Spec. Libs., March 1952, XLIII : 3, 89—91, 110—111.

The writer assesses the value of the periodicals taken by her Company and notes any special features such as book reviews, survey articles and so on. This is followed by a list of abstracting journals which are most useful in the industry. No attempt is made to specify textbooks, encyclopaedias, etc.

A.N.

2204 The Subject Index to Periodicals

Philip M. de Paris

Lib. Assn. Rec., August 1952, LIV : 8, 267—268.

The coverage of the 1951 volume of the *Subject index to periodicals* is now virtually limited to periodicals published in the British Isles. The scope is primarily the humanities. Subject headings are specific and concise, cross referencing is full and accurate. A serious defect is the lack of author indexing.

S.M.A.

2205 Textildokumentation ; ein Übersichtsreferat

[Textile documentation ; a bibliographical survey]

Max Matthes

Nach. f. Dok., June 1952, III : 2, 80—83. Bibliog.

The first technical books on textiles were published in the middle of the 18th century. Textile periodicals, which date from about 1800, are now beginning to undertake active documentation by

producing occasional bibliographical surveys. The author hopes soon to publish a detailed list of separately-published bibliographies. He describes four German documentation offices for the chemistry of textiles and the plans for a German Documentation Centre for the industry. He discusses the International Wool Secretariat and the Textile Interest Group of Aslib, and lists 15 European research societies and their journals. A bibliography of the history of textiles is mentioned. The well-organized Documentation Centre of the German Society for Glass Technology is described.

J.S.A.

DOCUMENTATION : DOCUMENTARY REPRODUCTION

2206 Einiges zum Mikrofilm hier und in USA

[Notes on microfilms in Germany and in the United States]

Walter Bauhuis

Nach. f. wissen. Bib., May 1952, V: 3, 80—85.

The author describes new developments in the use of microfilm in Germany and in the United States. The Göttingen publishing firm of Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht is now prepared to publish learned and scientific papers on microfilm at 1-25th the cost of a printed edition of 300—500 copies; the use of microfilm in this way raises questions of copyright. A new microfilm reader giving an image 90 mm. x 120 mm., which has been approved by a committee of university librarians and professors, is to be marketed by a Göttingen firm. The author studied microfilm facilities in the United States in the autumn of 1951 and was impressed by the extent to which it is used and by the number of personnel employed on microfilm work in the large American libraries. The film centre at Ann Arbor is engaged on the filming of theses and of periodicals.

K.G.

2207 Phototechnische Neuheiten im Dienste der Dokumentation

[New photo-technical products in the service of documentation; short report on new microfilm apparatus at the International Photographic and Cinematographic Exhibition in Cologne and the German Industries Fair in Hanover 1952]

Hans Joachim Knigge

Nach. f. Dok., June 1952, III: 2, 91—94.

New developments are discussed under these headings:—
I. *Photographic apparatus*: 1. Small cameras; 2. Cine-cameras; 3. Microfilm cameras for the office; 4. Automatic running-band microfilm cameras. II. *Micro-readers*. III. *Supplementary aids* (e.g. developers). IV. *Systems for classification and preservation*. For each of the many examples discussed full technical details, the price, and the manufacturer are given.

J.S.A.

2208 Dissertationenvervielfältigung

[Reproduction of theses]

Walter Bauhuis

Nach. f. wissen. Bib., May 1952, V : 3, 97—103.

It is not at present practicable to insist on the printing of theses in Germany, and a committee has been studying alternative means of publishing such material. The answers to a questionnaire sent out to university authorities on this subject are analysed, and these form the basis of the committee's recommendations to the committee of vice-chancellors of German universities which are given verbatim. It is important that at least the best theses shall be published, and where these cannot be printed in periodicals they should be published by a photographic process such as Rotaprint. Otherwise microfilm or the printing of abstracts should be used to ensure the dissemination of theses. The principles involved in each of the technical processes are discussed.

K.G.

2209 Mikrofilm als Beweismittel

[Microfilms as evidence]

Arno Winter

Nach. f. Dok., June 1952, III : 2, 95.

The text with a German translation is given of the amendment made on 28th August 1951 to section 1732 of title 28, U.S. Code, entitled *Judiciary and judicial procedure*. In order "to permit the photographic reproduction", e.g. by microfilming, "of business records and the introduction of the same in evidence", two essential conditions are imposed : (i) the reproduction must have been made "in the regular course of business or activity"; and (ii) such a reproduction must be "satisfactorily identified".

J.S.A.

2210 Micro-Opaques

H. R. Verry

Aslib Proc., August 1952, IV : 3, 153—162.

Micro-opaques, among microfilm techniques, are considered to be the most acceptable medium for use by the public. There is an urgent need for agreement among documentalists upon a standard type and size, so that manufacturers can concentrate upon developing the best materials and equipment. Roll film is more suitable for copying cheques, confidential documents and archives. Comparing microcard and Microprint, the former offers the greater advantages for immediate development. The British Government have ordered equipment from Holland for making microcards and serious consideration is being given to the replacement of documents by microcards where storage space is short, as at the Patent Office. The experimental use of microcards by the Office of Naval Research Washington, met with entirely favourable results.

J.S.R.

2211 Azoflex

F. R. Taylor

N.W. Newsl., July 1952: 16, 3—4.

This diazo-copying process, sometimes known by its Dutch name *Rétocé* and claimed to be the cheapest documentary reproductive method, consists of a printing unit and two developing machines. The Reflex Foil used to produce the master copy consists of a coated transparent film overlaid by a fine carbon black screen. This is placed over the page and exposed for $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes before being fed into the rotary developer where it is developed and fixed. To make a print from this master copy a sheet of "Azoflex" paper is placed on the printing unit under the master copy and exposed for 15—25 seconds. It is then fed into the second developer and emerges as the finished print. (See also Abstract No. 1992).

A.H.H.

ARCHIVES

(See also Abstract No. 2191)

2212 [Le contrôle des Archives en Formation]

[The regulation of the development of Archives]

International Archives Congress, 1950: First Plenary Session

Archivum, 1951, I: 1, 55—73.

The opening report by M. Pierre Caillet (French National Archives) was based on replies received to a questionnaire on archive administration. The main points raised by the report were:— (i) whether the deposit of administrative publications made in the archives was theoretically or in practice complete, (ii) whether the Central Archives were the responsibility of one Ministry or came directly under the central government, (iii) what were the methods of administering any regional Archive deposits, (iv) who was responsible for the selection of archive material for discarding. In discussion speakers pointed out the advantages to the archives of not being attached to one Ministry. In view of the great mass of publications to be dealt with emphasis was laid on the need for the formulation of principles for weeding out material not worth permanent preservation. It was resolved that the Executive Committee should study this question and prepare a report for the next Congress.

M.C.F.

2213 [Les Archives dans leurs rapports avec la microphotography]

[Archives and Microphotography]

International Archives Congress, 1950: Second Plenary Session

Archivum, 1951, I: 1, 75—101. Bibliog.

The questionnaire on which Mr. L. K. Born (Head of Microfilm Service, Library of Congress) based his report covered both technical methods and administrative problems in the use of microfilms in

Archives. The discussion which followed the report was mainly concerned with practical detailed problems of policy and administration. In conclusion it was resolved to set up a special Committee to study these problems and to consider the possibility of increasing the number of Archive catalogues and inventories and of encouraging their international distribution.

M.C.F.

2214 [Les Archives privées. (Archives économiques)]

[Private Archives. (Business Records)]

International Archives Congress, 1950: Third Plenary Session

Archivum, 1951, I: 1, 103-120.

Sir Hilary Jenkinson pointed out the danger of losing source material valuable to the social or economic historian from archives over which the State had little or no control. This applied to private archives whether connected with modern commerce or not, for in all archives the archivist's role was the satisfactory preservation and rendering accessible of his material. The need for a central authority was mentioned and the situation in Great Britain described. In the course of discussion communications of historical interest were made on (i) the archives on taxation in the Florentine commune, (ii) a proposal to be made to Unesco for a bibliography of medieval notarial minutes, merchants' books, correspondence and manuals, (iii) the historic archives of the Bank of Naples.

M.C.F.

2215 [Les publications bibliographiques relatives aux Archives]

[The publication of Archive Bibliographies]

International Archives Congress, 1950: Fourth Plenary Session

Archivum, 1951, I: 1, 121-139.

Four projects were treated in the report:—(i) The publication of a bibliography of archive catalogues or "finding-aids", (ii) a standardization of archive terminology, (iii) the publication of an International Archives Yearbook and of a new edition of the International Archives Guide, (iv) the possibility of further publications. Replies to a questionnaire had shown that only the first project met with unanimous approval. After a discussion which included an account of the Select Bibliography of Archive Catalogues published under the auspices of Unesco the following resolutions were adopted: (i) that steps should be taken to consider the publication as soon as possible of an International Archives Review or Bulletin, (ii) that Unesco should be asked to assist the International Archives Council in maintaining a Bibliography of Archive Catalogues on cards. It was decided to drop consideration of the standardization of vocabulary and the publication of a yearbook for the present.

M.C.F.

2216 Archivists and the Association

Phyllis Mander Jones

Aust. Lib. J., April 1952, 1: 4, 76—81.

An Archives Section of the Australian Library Association was formed in 1950. Archives are defined, and the different types indicated. The Commonwealth Archives Committee co-ordinates the work of other bodies, and gives advice to the Government on essential action. A great accumulation of civil archives is being dealt with. The six States are autonomous, the authority in each case being the Public Library. Some published lists of Australian archives are noted, but there is a desperate need for surveys of all archives and documents. Other tasks for the Section include the furtherance of training for archivists, and a re-examination of the values of archives and related materials.

E.J.

2217 Les Archives de Grèce [The Greek Archives]

Constantin G. Constantinidis

A.B.C.D., January—February 1952: 5, 123—127.

This is the first article on the Greek General State Archives to appear outside Greece since 1936. An account is given of the history of the Archives since their setting up in 1914, together with a review of the main problems facing the Archives today. The late beginning of the Archives has meant that there are large gaps in their material and that much is completely lost. Shortage of staff and lack of professional training have meant that only a small fraction of the material in the Archives has been classified and catalogued and made available. The most urgent problem is the need for better accommodation for the Archives in order to prevent the depredations of termites and of damp. A list is given of the main Archive repositories for the regions of Greece with a brief note on the scope of each collection.

M.C.F.

**BIBLIOGRAPHIES : GENERAL SERVICES AND
NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES**

(See also Abstract No. 2248)

**2218 Det Svenska Bokbestandet i British Museum och
University College, London**

[Swedish Books in the British Museum and the University College,
London]

Maj Nyquist

Biblioteksbladet 1952, XXXVII: 7, 298—299.

A separate catalogue of the holdings of modern Swedish literature (from 1890) in the British Museum was begun in 1951. It comprises over 7,000 entries. A similar catalogue for Swedish

literature in University College Library covers 2,500 entries. The literature from the 1880's to the present day is seen to be well represented in both collections.

W.

2219 Notes on Turkish Bibliography

Lawrence S. Thompson

Papers of Bibliog. Soc. of America, 1952, XLVI: 2, 159—163.

An examination of the developments of Turkish bibliographies and bibliography from the time of Kâtip Çelebi (1609—1657) to the transference in January 1952 of the Turkish Copyright Office from Istanbul to the Turkish National Library in Ankara. Special note is made of catalogues of Turkish Mss. in Western libraries and of the series of catalogues, sponsored by the Turkish Ministry of Education, of Mss. in the libraries of Istanbul. The catalogues of important collections in the University of Istanbul General Library are being published and are cited.

R.N.L.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES: SUBJECT

2220 Bibliophiles et collectionneurs anglais

[English bibliophiles and collectors]

Desmond Flower

A.B.C.D., January—February 1952: 5, 133—135.

Extracts from a lecture given in Paris on the occasion of the exhibition of English books at the Bibliothèque Nationale. Famous English book-collectors of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and their collections of books are described. The position of the great libraries with regard to lending books for the Paris exhibition is explained.

M.C.F.

2221 R. Burnet Morris's Bibliography of Devon

G. J. P.

Outpost, July 1952: 8—9.

Reginald Burnet Morris (1859—1951), assisted by the Devonshire Association, attempted to index the contents of all Devon books and manuscripts, except names in parish registers. Housed in Exeter City Reference Library since 1940, this bibliography consists of over 1m. entries. Details are given of the compiler's exhaustive search for material and of the bibliography's usefulness in supplying information.

M.C.C.B.

2222 Government Publications in Late Eighteenth-Century Mexico

Edwin H. Carpenter, Jr.

Papers of Bibliog. Soc. of America, 1952, XLVI: 2, 121—138.

A checklist of the official imprints of the rule of one viceroy, and the first attempts at an inclusive listing of government documents of the colonial period. The administrative background is explained with details of the methods of compilation of reports. Section III of the article deals with the actual printing trade in Mexico City at the period, giving facts relative to paper imports, type founding and processes of printing.

R.N.L.

THE ART OF THE BOOK: PAPER, TYPOGRAPHY, BINDING, ILLUSTRATION

(See also Abstract No. 2222)

2223 The Art of the Book. Parts I and II.

Charles Rosner

Brit. Bk. News, August 1952, 144: 397—401, and September 1952, 145: 461—465.

The National Book League Exhibition of 100 British Books, chosen for excellence of design and printing, has become an annual event. Book design is now a career, but the printer of old, designed his own typeface, arranged it, and printed it himself. Twenty-four books on typography, illustration and book-design are listed in the two parts of this article, and brief information of their contents is given.

D.R.

2224 An Impression of Book Production in South Africa

Julian Rollnick

S. Afr. Bib., April 1952, XIX: 4, 119—124.

Books may be divided into three classes: the jerry-built; the good commercial; the controlled design. The development of book design in South Africa, especially in the last decade, is discussed.

D.R.

2225 The Author as his own compositor

Martin Joos

A.C.L.S. Newsl., May 1952, III: 2, 13—20.

Editions even of less than 1,000 copies can still be printed cheaply if the photo-offset process is used and the author makes the typescript himself. The initial cost of a suitable electric typewriter is high (650 dollars) but not unreasonable when charged against several books. Typing errors can easily be corrected and the trouble of "justifying" each line is amply repaid by neatness of

result. The effect of different sizes of type on a page may be obtained by rephotography, whilst variable typefaces will no doubt be forthcoming when more books are published by this process.

A.W.

2226 New composing machines used

C. D. Gull

Lib. of C. Inf. Bull., 3rd December 1951, X: 49, 10.

The use of the Coxhead DSJ Composing Machine, an improved model of the Vari-Typer, to reproduce added entry cross references in the Library of Congress Cumulative Catalogue Section is described. A saving of two-thirds of the cost of preparing them by letter-press is anticipated.

W.P.

2227 New Printing Process aids the Blind

Plastics, 1952, XVII: 181, 224—225. Illus.

A prototype was exhibited at the Braille exhibition in London of a printing machine for Braille using thinner paper and a plastic "ink" that produces solid dots of uniform size and relief. A Braille ms. is scanned electronically and the dots are transmitted to a punching machine which prepares a stencil. This is mounted on a hollow cylinder containing ink pick-up rollers. From these the ink is transferred to "periprinters", grooved rollers which force the ink through the stencil on to the paper. This then passes through an infra-red drying oven where the ink dots are cured.

D.J.F.

2228 Homage to Leslie Brooke

M. S. Crouch

J. Bookshelf, July 1952, XVI: 2, 86—93. Illus. Bibliog.

Although Leslie Brooke (1862—1940) was a well-known portrait painter, he is famous today for his picture-books published by Warne between 1897 and 1935. He is best remembered for his animal illustrations in *Johnny Crow's Garden* and the *Nursery Tales*.

G.N.B.

THE BOOK TRADE

2229 La produzione del libro in Italia

[Book production in Italy]

Parola, March—April 1952, XXXV: 3—4, 153.

The number of books published in Italy increased by 12% in 1951, compared with 1950. More books were printed and sold on religious subjects than any other. Total number of new works on all subjects was 9,613. Numbers of works translated were: English 432, French 365, German 153.

F.S.S.

AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS AND READERS

2230 The Significance of Communication and its Implication for Libraries. Part II.

R. F. M. Immelman

S. Afr. Bib., April 1952, XIX: 4, 125—129.

(See Abstract No. 1785) New media of communication are complementary to printed matter. The methods used by commercial media for mass marketing deserve attention from librarians. Commercial agencies serve popular interests only, and so leave incomplete the task of communication. The library must not attempt to compete with commercial agencies, but rather must provide kinds and qualities of service which they are not equipped to give. The modern library must consider how it can co-operate *indirectly* with the radio, the cinema and the press, and how it can itself utilize *directly* the film, the gramophone, the film-strip, and other newer media. Dr. Robert Leigh's view of the function of non-commercial agencies of communication, of which the public library is one, is set out.

D.R.

2231 Reply to Carlson

Elinor S. Earle

A.L.A. Bull., April 1952, XLVI: 4, 105—110.

A detailed analysis and refutation of the article "A Slanted guide to library selection" by Oliver Carlson (*The Freeman*, January 14th, 1952) attacking the 1950 edition of *Living with Books* by Helen E. Haines as "propaganda for the Stalinist way of life."

(See Abstracts Nos. 1908, 2246)

W.

2232 The Supply of Foreign Books and Periodicals to the Libraries of the U.K.

Marjorie Plant

Aslib Proc., February 1952, IV: 1, 3—4 (Summary)

A paper based on Dr. Plant's Report, published by the Library Association in 1949. Although book-buying from abroad has increased since the war, it is still very low, and many difficulties have to be overcome. The greatest is lack of bibliographical information, though the Foreign Bookselling Group of the Booksellers' Association will send on approval items from stock. Most foreign books are bought from British booksellers, but for material unobtainable in this way, Unesco book coupons are a special boon.

D.J.F.

2233 On three ways of writing for children

C. S. Lewis

Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc., 1952, 22—28.

The bad way of writing is to give the modern child what it wants. Good ways are to write for a particular child or to write a children's story because that is the best art form for what the author wants to say. Such stories are readable at any age. The fantasy or fairy tale is defended; it has not been specially made for, nor exclusively enjoyed by, children; it gives children less of a false impression of life than the realistic stories which are likely to deceive them. Morals should be omitted unless they arise inevitably from the whole cast of the author's mind.

S.M.A.

2234 Children's Books Today

Eileen H. Colwell

Lib. Assn. Rec., March 1952, LIV : 2, 78—80.

The modern means of visual education demand the minimum of concentration, and hence the demand for "easy" books for intelligent as well as backward children. The outstanding children's books from 1900 are noted, and each main type of currently popular book is discussed: realistic stories of possible adventures; life in foreign countries; mystery, family, career, historical, humorous, school stories; the work of Enid Blyton; animal and horse stories; and fantasies. The general standard of children's literature today is commonplace. Librarians should do their utmost to reject the second rate and encourage quality.

S.M.A.

2235 Publishing for School Libraries

Victoria V. Brown

School Libs., March 1952, VI : 1, 21—26.

One of the difficulties facing publishers in the production of good children's books, is that fiction is published for the general market and not primarily for librarians and teachers. Some non-fiction may be undertaken by the educational publisher. His task is difficult for the facts contained in the books must not be over-simplified and inaccurate, nor of the textbook type. Children acquire new knowledge by going from the particular to the general, and the library book cannot rely on stimulus or explanation from the teacher. The growth of school libraries is producing changes in publishing techniques, but publishing for school libraries will depend upon what happens in the schools.

G.N.B.

2236 Children's Periodicals

Based on a report prepared by the Youth Libraries Section

Lib. Assn. Rec., March 1952, LIV : 2, 83—86. Bibliog.

The children's room of a public library must have periodicals to augment the bookstock, to give access to current information in suitable form, and to attract the child who is not naturally a reader. Of 100 children's periodicals on the market, less than one quarter are suitable for the library. The best periodicals are reviewed, details being given of content, suitable age groups, and appearance. A fortnightly magazine is needed for the 11—13 age group. This ideal periodical should cover children's interests, contain popular stories by writers of repute, signed articles on handicrafts, current events, sport, films and travel, and book reviews. A high standard of production is necessary.

S.M.A.

2237 Il Problema della Stampa Giovanile

[The problem of juvenile literature]

Igino Giordani

Parola, March—April 1952, XXXV : 3—4, 86—92.

A summary of On. Giordani's speech to the Chamber of Deputies on December 5th, 1951. American type comics educate youngsters for delinquency and have been condemned in the United States, Britain, Italy in 1938, and the U.S.S.R. Evil effects of such literature are: glorification of violence, gangsterism and war; precocious and unhealthy sexual stimulation; dulling of the national intellect. A French law (1949) bans matter likely to have these effects. Figures are quoted of the number of comics read by children and a number of examples are given of brutal and savage acts said to have been inspired by episodes in comics.

F.S.S.

2238 In Margine a un Progetto di Legge

[In the margin of a Bill (to control juvenile literature)]

Parola, March—April 1952, XXXV : 3—4, 85.

The Federici Bill [to control printing of juvenile literature] has passed the Chamber and is about to be laid before the Senate. There is no opposition to the principle of the Bill but only to the proposed methods of enforcing its provisions. Educationists hope for a speedy solution satisfactory to all interests, but the passage of the Bill would be merely a negative achievement. If the national culture is to be safeguarded the spread of inferior literature must not only be contained, but reversed, by substituting for it a better type, based on higher principles, yet still interesting to the child. Here librarians can give valuable service by recommending the best type of periodical.

F.S.S.

2239 Il Congresso internazionale per la stampa, il cinema e la radio per ragazzi

[International congress for the press, cinema and radio for children] Parola, March—April 1952, XXXV: 3—4, 152.

Great interest was shown on the day devoted to juvenile literature, during the congress, held at Milan in March 1952. Several speakers expressed themselves against a preventive censorship. At the close of the discussion a resolution was passed hoping for an international agreement to set up bodies to assist legal authorities in directing the activities of the children's press along proper lines.

F.S.S.

2240 From Spoken Word to Spoken Word: a glance at our reading habits

H. W. Belmore

Wessex Bookman, Winter 1951, II: 4, 3—6.

Traces the changes in the form of the book from the earliest recitals of epic poetry in the market place, through Mss. rolls, to the large bound books of parchment leaves (often heavy, chained, requiring a lectern, and difficult to store), the first printed books from 1450 and the arrival of octavo sizes in 1501. Since then books have become more personal and cheaper by the introduction of cloth bindings or paper backs. Private and public libraries have stimulated reading such that the availability of books has now lessened their importance as precious objects. Storage is still a problem and microfilm takes the reader back to the lectern, while complete readings over the radio and the long-playing record are becoming more common.

W.

2241 Reading habits in three London Boroughs

[Bermondsey, Tottenham, Wandsworth]

A. Stuart

J. of Doc., March 1952, VIII: 1, 33—49. Tables

Newspaper reading is more widespread among men, and periodical reading more widespread among women. Age and education have less effect on the readership of newspapers, but periodical readership declines sharply with age and increases sharply with the education level. Most of the reading is done at home. Less than 60% of the sample ever read books at all. Among those who did there were more men than women, more young people than old and more of the higher than lower education groups. About 66% of the current reading material was fiction. Bought books are a larger source of reading material for men than for women, and for upper than for lower education groups. For women, circulating libraries are a significantly larger source. Public library membership does not differ significantly with age or sex, but is considerably larger in the higher education groups.

D.M.

2242 Was liest die Jugend von heute ?

[What is youth reading ?]

Leopold Spitzegger

B. u. B., 1952, III : 1—2, 9—11.

This question can best be answered by a study of the libraries in Vienna continuation schools with 50,000 volumes for 24,000 pupils 14—18 years. The secondary school child's reading is largely influenced by his teacher ; the young unemployed is the victim of the poisonous and trashy paperbacks and magazines ; the young worker is far more likely to follow his natural bent in reading but hardly go beyond that unhealthy trio Max Brand, Zane Grey and Courths-Mahler. Just after the war the prevailing demand for adventure and romances of the future was satisfied by Treven, Jack London, H. G. Wells and Upton Sinclair. The often unintelligent slogan " nothing about the war or politics " was countered by good works on the partisan movement, and those serving to educate the young democrat. Film and theatre have popularised many great novels and aroused interest in history, Goethe, Shakespeare and the opera. Girls' taste for society novels has already passed from trash to the works of Heer, Zahn, Voss and Paul Keller. The sedentary worker reads more than those in " standing " occupations. If 82% read fiction, 12% read social science and 6% natural science.

W.L.B.

2243 Bug Eyed Monsters

R. M. Donovan

Ontario Lib. Rev., February 1952, XXXVI : 1, 28—30. Bibliog.

Bug Eyed Monsters is a term used to indicate a striking though inferior type of science fiction story. This article deals with science fiction and its history.

D.R.

BIOGRAPHY

2244 Louis Braille

Wyn Griffith

Brit. Bk. News, July 1952 : 143, 347—350.

Louis Braille died in 1852. He was accidentally blinded as a child, attended the " Institution Royale pour les Jeunes Aveugles ", and learned to play several musical instruments. He realized that the chief impediment to the education of the blind was the lack of a satisfactory method of writing. He recognized the potentialities of the invention of Charles Barbier : a method of using embossed dots for letters, designed to make it possible for soldiers to transmit written messages in the dark. He improved upon this, and in 1829 completed the Braille system. The National Library for the Blind

in Britain states in its latest report that during the year the National Institute for the Blind produced 43,711 volumes, 28,068 pamphlets, 370,500 newspapers, and 138,654 magazines, also 1,867 volumes of music and 9,149 copies of sheet music.

D.R.

2245 A Servant of Humanity [Louis Braille]

Helga Lende

Lib. J., 15 June 1952, LXXVII: 12, 1027—1030. Illus.

A life of Louis Braille is followed by a description of the spread of braille outside France, the promotion of braille by Unesco for India, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, etc., work by the Library of Congress and the spread of braille libraries in the U.S.A. Mention is made of the talking-book and its uses. Contractions used in braille have been standardized in different languages.

K.A.M.

2246 Helen E. Haines

Faith Holmes Hyers

Bull. of Bib., September—December 1951, XX: 6, 129—131. Portrait.

Miss Haines was born in New York City. At 20 she assisted in editorial and literary work on the *Publishers' Weekly*, the *Library Journal* and the *American Catalogue* 1890—1895. She became Registrar of the A.L.A., was elected Vice-President of the New York L.A. and 2nd Vice-President of the A.L.A. (1907). In 1908 she moved to California. From 1914—32 Miss Haines lectured on book selection and allied subjects. In 1915, with Margaret W. Brown, she carried out the Los Angeles Municipal League sponsored community survey of libraries. She also lectured at the School of Librarianship, University of California and from 1937 was a visiting professor for the School of Library Science, University of South California. In 1945 she received the honorary degree of Master of Arts and the Helen E. Haines Scholarship was established. *Living with Books*, first published 1935 and revised in 1950, is the summation of skillfully organized library school courses in three universities backed by 16 years' bibliographical work and 30 years' professional book reviewing. In 1942 *What's in a Novel*, a work supplementary to *Living with Books*, was published.

(See also Abstracts Nos. 1908, 2231)

B.A.

2247 Walter Hofmann

Hans Ruppe

B.u.B., 1952, III: 5—6, 129—132.

Walter Hofmann, who died in Leipzig on April 24th 1952, aged 73, was a great librarian, whose influence helped to shape the public library service in Austria as well as in Germany. The son of an engraver, he hesitated at first between artistic and literary work. (See his autobiography *With graving tool and pen*). As art editor of

various social-democratic newspapers, he tried to arouse the interest of his readers in the plastic arts. In 1905, after organizing a library for the mill-workers, the development of libraries became his life work. In 1913 he was called to Leipzig to reconstruct the famous Municipal Bookhall. Here he devoted himself to the development of new methods of popular education, in addition to his library work. Hofmann always aimed at making the library easy to use; his insistence on simple methods, comprehensible to the simple reader, aroused much opposition from doctrinaire theorists in the profession. His great personality and qualities will outlive the temporary destruction of much of his work.

(Obituary also in *B.u.Bild.*, May—June 1952, IV: 5—6, 481—482)

W.L.B.

2248 Joachim Lelewel—sylwetka bibliotekarza

[Joachim Lelewel—silhouette of a librarian]

Helena Więckowska

Bibliotekarz (Poland), January—February 1952, XIX: 1, 2—12. Illus.

The eminent Polish historian Joachim Lelewel (1786—1861) acted, during 1818—21, as a librarian in the organization of the newly opened Warsaw University Library. In 1820—21 he gave a course in bibliography, partly incorporated into his book *Bibliograficznych ksiąg dwoje* (1823—26). He was also the author of the history of Polish libraries (1828), still considered a basic book on the subject. His approach to the history of books was astonishingly modern. He divided it into two periods: (i) books accessible to individuals in single manuscript copies, (ii) printed books as an aid to the dissemination of knowledge. After 1831, Lelewel, as a political émigré, is known as one of the sponsors of the public library for émigré Poles in Paris (Batignolles Library) to which he left his valuable private library.

M.L.D.

2249 Karl Lugmayer

Friedrich Korger

B. u. B., 1952, III: 1—2, 1—3.

Lugmayer's life has been devoted to the cause of popular education, including public libraries. After the dissolution of the Social Democratic party in 1934 he took steps to see that workers' libraries were brought under the control of local authorities. He always advocated freedom from party bias in book selection. After the liberation of Austria he became Under-Secretary for Education and in 1945 was elected to the Bundesrat representing Vienna Land. His published works, in clear, readable style, deal with various social questions. Politically an outspoken democrat, he is intellectually autocratic, absolutely honest and no respecter of persons; he is oblivious of self and only ambitious for the cause which he serves.

W.L.B.

2250 "The Librarian rules the Roost": the career of Charles Edward Mudie (1818—1890)

Robert A. Colby

Wilson Lib. Bull., April 1952, XXVI: 8, 623—627. Photos., bibliog.

In 1840 Mudie left Chelsea and opened a bookshop in Bloomsbury. Books loaned to students at London University gave him ideas for a service to country readers. In 1842 a subscription service began. It was immediately popular and in 1852 Mudie was able to expand his Select Library into new premises in New Oxford Street. In 1860 a large new hall and library were opened. The bindery began in 1864 and by the 1890's employed 76 of the total staff of 254. Branch libraries were established in various towns; societies were invited to join; a delivery service with eight vans was in operation. The Export Department filled orders from four continents. In 1890 there were 25,000 subscribers and about 3½m. books in circulation. The library was finally dismantled in 1937.

W.

2251 The Man who hated reading

G. Scholfield

Wessex Bookman, Winter 1951, II: 4, 11—16.

A sketch, illustrated with quotations from *Punch* and *Hansard*, of the life and career of Colonel Charles de Laet Waldo Sibthorp (1783—1855) who opposed the Public Libraries Act of 1850 in its passage through Parliament.

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